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TERMS OF THE DAILY:
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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Monument to Prim.

POLISH DEMONSTRATION.

Salzburg Conference.

ASSEMBLY REMOVAL.

French Mayor Suspended.

MORAVIAN ELECTIONS.

ENGLAND.

EXPORTS.

LONDON, September 8.—The returns show that the exports from Great Britain during August were unprecedented. The actual value of goods passed outward was £22,221,245, an increase of thirty per cent. over the same month last year.

SECTARIAN AFFRAY.

An affray between Catholics and Protestants occurred yesterday at Port A'Down, Ireland. No lives were lost.

THE IMPRISONED MINERS.

Communication has been expected with the imprisoned miners of Wigan. The dead body of one of the victims has been brought to the surface. The others are known to be in so precarious a condition that hardly a hope is entertained of the preservation of their lives.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

Queen Victoria is still improving. She sat in the garden at Balmoral yesterday.

THE CROPS.

The crops in the county of York have been damaged by the storm.

CATTLE DISEASE.

The foot and mouth disease is spreading alarmingly among the cattle of Warwickshire.

LONDON, September 8.—There were 1,683 cases of foot and mouth disease in the county of Norfolk last week.

RETURNED.

The Prince of Wales has returned.

WITNESSES ARRIVED.

LONDON, September 8.—Field Marshal Von Blumenthal and Count Von Alten have arrived in London, as witnesses on behalf of the German Government of the autumn manœuvres of the British army in Berkshire. Each of the nations of Europe has, it appears, been invited to send two military officers to observe the evolutions of the troops.

ENGLISH SELF-DEPRECATION

Right Hon. George J. Goschen, in a speech in reply to a toast at the cutlers' feast at Sheffield, last evening, uttered a protest against the prevalent habit of self-deprecation on the part of English men.

NORWEGIAN ENGINEERS.

One hundred and twenty Norwegian engineers have arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ADVANCE IN WAGES.

The colliries in the Malton district are to receive an advance in wages of ten per cent.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Russia, from New York, touched at Queenstown and proceeded to Liverpool. The Silesia, from New York, touched at Plymouth and proceeded to Hamburg. The Britannia, from New York, touched at Moville and proceeded to Glasgow.

FRANCE.

MAYOR SUSPENDED.

PARIS, September 8.—The Mayor of the town of Montadon has been suspended, because he made preparations, despite the prohibition of the authorities, to celebrate the anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic.

THE FRANCO-ITALIAN DIFFICULTY.

PARIS, September 8.—The *Journal Des Debates* to-day states that the difficulties between the French and Italian Governments are due to the interference of a delegate of the French Legation with the municipal envoys of the Italian Government who were engaged on the work of surveying the Savoy road. It proves that the delegate in question belonged to the Vatican Legation instead of the Italian Court, and a satisfactory settlement of the difficulty is expected.

THE ARRESTED EDITORS.

It is stated that Gambetta has undertaken the defense in the case of the two members of the press at the coming Charente assizes.

THE COMMUNIST PRISONERS.

PARIS, September 8.—The proposals of the Lower California Company to transport Communist prisoners and form a colony with them on the Pacific coast have been referred to a committee, which will soon make a report on the scheme.

ALGERIAN NEWS.

The latest news from Algeria is favorable. The Beni Menasser tribe have submitted. The insurrection in the province of Algiers has been subdued, and the state of siege is partially raised.

ROSSEL SENTENCED.

VERSAILLES, September 8.—The trial of Rossel before the Court Martial terminated in conviction. The prisoner has been sentenced to military degradation and death.

THE BUDGET.

The Budget Committee presented their report to the Assembly. The estimated expenses for the fiscal year are as follows:

Interest on public debt...723,000,000 francs
Arrears and deficits.....673,000,000 francs
Ordinary expenditure..2,500,000,000 francs
Departmental " .....300,000,000 francs

THE REMOVAL BILL.

VERSAILLES, September 8.—The excited debate on Deputy Ravenil's bill, which lasted four days, closed this evening. The bill had assumed the form of a compromise, providing for the continuance of the Assembly at Versailles, and the removal of the ministerial departments to Paris. But the government opposed the paragraph proposing the transfer of the ministries, and it was rejected. The bill, as finally amended, was adopted.

GERMANY.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

MUNICH, September 7.—Count Arlia, the Catholic Representative from Bavaria to Rome, to whom the Catholic party in Germany have looked as the champion of their battles in behalf of the Holy See, has been replaced by Count Trauttmansdorff, who is a partisan of Doellinger. This nomination produces a deep feeling of discontent in the Vatican. The new church party accept it as a signal of triumph for their principles. Trauttmansdorff has always been hostile to France, especially during the late troubles.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE.

SALZBURG, September 7.—A conference was had between the Emperors William and Francis Joseph yesterday at this place, which was of a most friendly character. The people availed themselves of the event to have a gala day. A grand dinner was given to-night. There is also a brilliant illumination of the surrounding villas. The Emperor William leaves to-morrow for Munich.

THE EMPERORS' MEETING.

SALZBURG, September 8.—The Emperors William and Francis Joseph parted this morning, warm friends, and the former left for Munich, where he visits the King of Bavaria.

RUSSIA.

POLISH DEMONSTRATION.

NEW YORK, September 8.—A correspondent writing under date of August 1st, from Lemberg, in Poland, and the ancient capital of this country, says: A grand demonstration of the Sclavonic race had been held there in commemoration of the anniversary of the dismemberment of the kingdom. Delegations were present from every part of the country. Immense enthusiasm was manifested. Some fifty thousand people went in procession to a mound near the city to visit the Kopiec, an ancient memorial of national humiliation. Many Russian authorities regarded the celebration with suspicion. The event is thought to have significance as evidence of an outburst on the part of the people for the independence of Poland.

CANADA.

THE RENFORTH INQUEST.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., September 8.—The Renforth inquest was concluded last evening. The result of the post mortem examination showed that Renforth's lungs were engorged with blood, and that his death was caused by over-exertion, combined with great mental excitement. Dr. Jackson, of Boston, testified that no trace of poison could be found in the stomach of the deceased. The verdict of the jury was that Renforth came to his death by congestion of the lungs, caused by over exertion.

AUSTRIA.

MORAVIAN ELECTIONS.

VIENNA, September 8.—The Moravian elections give the Government two-thirds majority in the new House for the realization of the policy of the equality of all Austrian nationalities.

THE REICHSRATH.

VIENA, September 8.—The government will probably have a large majority in the newly elected Reichsrath.

TURKEY.

THE MINISTRY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 8.—It is announced that Mahamoud Pacha will succeed Ali Pacha as Grand Vizier, and that D'Junli Pacha will become Minister of Foreign Affairs.

DEATH OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 8.—The death of the Grand Vizier took place on Wednesday afternoon.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

PROSECUTION DEMANDED.

PANAMA, *via* Kingston, Jamaica, September 8.—The United States Consul at Panama demands the immediate prosecution of General Herrora and others as pirates for seizing the American merchant steamer Montejo for revolutionary purposes.

SPAIN.

KING AMADEUS' TOUR.

MADRID, September 8.—King Amadeus has started from Valencia for Tortosa.

MONUMENT TO PRIM.

Subscriptions to the amount of £3,750 have been raised in Spain for the purpose of erecting a monument to Marshal Prim.

IRELAND.

ESCAPED.

LONDON, September 8.—Cork papers to-day say that Mr. Butt, the "Home Rule" candidate for Parliament from Limerick, who was arrested for debt, has escaped from the custody of the bailiff.

PORTUGAL.

CRISIS ENDED.

LONDON, September 8.—The ministerial crisis, which has been pending in Lisbon, is ended.

CALIFORNIA.

Result of the Election.

6,000 REPUBLICAN MAJORITY

The Governor Elect.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—The Republican majority in San Francisco is from two to three thousand. The State will give at least six thousand majority.

Newton Booth, Governor-elect of California, arrived here this evening from Sacramento, and was received with great enthusiasm.

SUICIDE.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 8.—Judge William Livingston committed suicide at Virginia City to-day with morphine. Financial troubles are said to have been the cause.

CHICAGO.

Coroner's Inquest.

CHICAGO, September 8.—The Coroner's inquest last evening developed the following facts in relation to the killing of the prisoner in the House of Correction yesterday morning: His name is Michael Wrenn, and his age seventy-six. He has been a vagrant for many years, and for a large part of that time an inmate of the House of Correction. Yesterday morning George Dresser, one of the supernumeraries, signalled the prisoners to come from their cells to go to work. Many of the prisoners, being sick and old, are not required to work, Wrenn being of that number, but he came from his cell with the rest. Dresser saw him, and became angry; he caught him by the coat and pushed him; the old man fell to the floor, rolled under the railing around the wall and fell to the stone flagging, a distance of thirty feet, striking first on his head, badly fracturing his skull and causing his death in two hours. Dresser is in custody. The Coroner's jury has not yet rendered a verdict.

THE HOP CROP.

A special from Madison, Wis., says there is considerable excitement in that section among the hop growers, and as high as fifty cents was offered there yesterday for hops and fifteen to twenty cents paid for last year's growth. The quality this year is pronounced first rate, better than for several years, but the quantity, however, is small, being estimated at only 5,000 bales.

PHILADELPHIA.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, September 8.—Kane O'Donnell, a well known journalist, and formerly of the New York *Tribune*, died this morning in this city.

WHOLESALE POISONING.

One day last week a large private party of citizens made a steamboat excursion down the bay from Wilmington. The next day nearly the whole party suffered from a serious illness, the symptoms being those of poisoning, and in several families one or more members are now very sick. One peculiar feature is that after the victim seems to have been entirely relieved, the symptoms return with the same severity as at first. One physician is reported to have forty of these cases under treatment.

REPORTED ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.

Considerable excitement prevailed this evening in Camden, N. J., among the police fraternity, on account of a dispatch from Salem to the effect that all the prisoners confined in the Salem jail had broken out and made their escape.

BOSTON.

Sons of Temperance.

BOSTON, September 8.—The National Division of the Sons of Temperance has settled the question of colored membership by adopting the following preamble and resolution by 81 to 39 votes:

WHEREAS, In the Order of the Sons of Temperance, under the jurisdiction of the National Division, we know no distinction of race, color or former condition, but all are alike equal before the law, therefore:

Resolved, That in our future action we do not deem it expedient to organize separate lodges in the same territory on account of the above named distinctions.

CLEVELAND.

The Sunday Question.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—Last evening, pursuant to a call, there was held at Brainard a meeting of citizens of German birth or descent who oppose the repeal of the Sunday and temperance laws. The attendance was large. An address was made by prominent German editors and members, and resolutions adopted favoring the object of the meeting.

—A slight frost occuried at Lewiston, Me., on Thursday night, in the low places protected from winds.

KENTUCKY.

Railway Collision.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—There was an accident to the Louisville and Nashville trains to-night at Randolph station, seven miles from this city. This is the regular meeting place of the trains southbound. The passenger train ran into the next to the rear coach of the train from Memphis and Nashville as it was running into the side track, wrecking the last two cars of the latter. One person was killed and several badly injured, two of whom will die before morning. Their names are Mr. Buchan, from Ashville, North Carolina, and Dr. James Thomas, from Rome, Georgia. Mr. Griffith, of the Nashville *Union and American*, is also slightly injured. Surgeons were promptly ordered to the scene by the company, and every care taken of the wounded.

CORONER'S JURY.

The Coroner summoned a jury to-day in the case of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad accident last night, but after swearing in the jurors, adjourned till to-morrow. It is said the accident was caused by the engineer of the south-bound train, which ran into the cars of the other train before they got to the switch, not stopping his train in time when he reached the station. It is also said that he whistled "down brakes" and reversed the engine sooner than usual, but the engine was new and an unusually large and heavy one, which he ran for the first time, and the momentum carried the train considerably beyond the point which it would have passed under ordinary circumstances.

BOY RUN OVER.

This morning Johnny O'Herr, a boy about twelve years old, in attempting to pass between two moving trains on the Short Line track at the head of the market, was run over by one of them and his right leg crushed, rendering amputation necessary. He is not expected to recover.

THE MOSCOW EXPRESS ROBBERS.

It is reported that a Cairo detective has succeeded in discovering and arresting the parties who perpetrated the recent express robbery at Moscow, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It is said they are men who live in the vicinity and were unsuspected.

NEW RAILWAY.

A project is on foot for building a narrow gauge railway from Paducah, Ky., to Paris, Tenn., and is received with much favor along the line of the proposed route.

THE FALL RACES.

LEXINGTON, September 8.—The fall races on the Kentucky Association Course at this place will commence on Monday next, September 11, under the most favorable auspices. There are more horses now at the track than have ever been for many a year. General Buffard and John Harper arrived here yesterday with their stables, among which are the renowned racers Enquirer, Salina, Nellie Gray, Hollywood, Bombshell, Longfellow, Exchange Little Girl, and Platian. Among the other noted animals are Bayonet, Foster, Vortegeon, Rival, Saucebox, Ginger Morgan, Scout, Pilgrim, Stockwook, Billy Williams, Ella Jackson, Mollie Code, Bigaron, London, and a host of others, making in all upwards of seventy-five animals. The oldest attendants at the course say that such an array of thoroughbreds has never before been assembled on this long established and time honored course. Longfellow is himself again, and the fact of his being caught off in the four mile dash at Saratoga has made Mr. Harper more careful that he shall be in the best condition for next week, when he expects to prove that his friends will have no cause to slacken their admiration of him. The stakes have all closed well, and it is predicted that the entries for the purses will be greater than ever hereafter.

SCIENTIFIC.

[From the *N. Y. Ledger.*]

At the recent dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, Dr. Richardson, in his reply to the toast of "Writers on Science," said, "Every reading man and woman knows that in the reign of Queen Elizabeth the book of Shakespeare's plays had its origin, and nearly every one who has read the book remembers the curious saying in it, 'Fill pail a pail-around the world in forty minutes.' But how many are there who have read another great book of that same reign, entitled 'De Magnete;' or are aware that at the time when Shakespeare was writing his now familiar phrase, the author of the book on the magnet, the physician, one William Gilbert, when his daily toils of writing upon the sick were over, was working with his smith in his laboratory at his furnace, needle and compass, was writing up for the first time the word 'Electricity,' and was actually forging the beginnings of the first instruments that now, in less than forty seconds, put a girdle round the globe?"

LIGNITE, a substance similar to coal, but of later origin, and consequently found in beds above true coal, is used as fuel in some parts of New Zealand. Lady Barker, who has lately returned from a residence in that country, says that it was used in her household. She describes it as a better sort of turf, which smoulders in the same way, and will remain alight for many hours, if undisturbed. The addition of a dry log or two is necessary in order to make it blaze. It has to be taken from the pit in small quantities, as a comparatively short exposure to the atmosphere causes it to crumble into dust.

THE question whether the Aurora Borealis is ever visible by daylight has been discussed with considerable animation in England for some time past, the negative contestants asserting that the so-called daylight auroras have in every instance been due to cloud formations, or some like cause. The dispute may now probably be considered as finally settled, for a writer in *Nature* states that he lately had a conversation with a distinguished magnetician and Arctic explorer, who said that he had often seen the Aurora in *broad daylight* in the polar regions, and always of a crimson hue.

SLEEPING with the face exposed to the rays of the moon is, by many persons, supposed to be productive of blindness. The real danger, however, in such cases is, that the radiation which takes place from the eyes under the circumstances may occasion a chill, followed by inflammation. Prof. Tyndall, who is a very distinguished and successful Alpine climber, tells us that on one of his mountain trips, when cn pelled to lie in the moonlight, his face became so chilled that he was forced to cover it with a handkerchief for protection.

GIGANTIC centipedes, or millipedes, half an inch thick and eight to ten inches long, are found about the paths and on the trees in many parts of the East Indian Island of Celebes. Mr. Wallace, during his residence there, found one in his bed one morning. They are of a brick-red or a dull lead color, and although very repulsive, are quite harmless. The bite of some species of centipedes is said to be more painful than even that of the scorpion, but it is never fatal.

THE great earthquake of 1835, in Chile, was accounted for by Mr. Darwin, who was in that country when it occurred, on the hypothesis of the existence of a subterranean bed of lava equal in extent to the Black Sea. Fresh discussion of this view has been inaugurated by the recent Chilean earthquake. A German professor named Falb has a theory that the chief cause of earthquakes is the influence of the moon, but his prophecies based upon it have not proved true.

AN amusing story is told of Dr. Leech, in connection with the names selected by him for several previously undesignated species of land shells. He is said to have picked the words at random out of a Greek dictionary, written on slips of paper, and then to have put them into a hat, from which a friend was asked to draw them. As each name was called, it was arbitrarily applied to the first species which was thought of as being in want of one.

UNMISTAKABLE traces of an ancient glacier have been discovered in the Atlas mountain range, Northwestern Africa, by Dr. Hooker's party. They find no perpetual snow, in the proper sense of the expression, as applied to the summits; but snow lies all the year in many of the deep gullies on the northern slope.

THE number of species of insects in Asia is quite small in proportion to the extent of that continent; and North America, in corresponding latitudes, has fewer species than Europe. Brazil boasts of a greater variety than any other county on the globe.

NORTHEASTERN Siberia is probably poorer in animals and plants than any other region of equal area on the globe, except such as are covered with eternal snow.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

The Weather Report.

RECRUITS FOR THE WEST.

Postmasters Appointed.

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1871.

RECRUITS.

The Superintendent of the General Recruiting Service of the Western Division has been ordered to send two hundred recruits to Omaha for assignment to the Thirteenth Infantry, and fifty to Fort Leavenworth for assignment to the Third Infantry.

THE WEATHER.

The barometer continues low on the Pacific coast; has fallen decidedly from Nebraska to Lake Huron and northward. An area of low barometer probably exists north of Wisconsin. The highest pressure, which was central in Michigan, has moved steadily southeastward, and is now over New Jersey. The centre of disturbance on the Georgia coast has moved to the east and northeast, and clouds with northeast winds prevail on the south Atlantic coast. The cloudy and threatening weather has generally cleared away in the Southern States. Clear weather with northerly winds and a falling temperature have continued in the Middle, Eastern and Gulf States. Southerly winds with increasing cloudiness are reported from Missouri to Lake Superior.

Probabilities.—Brisk southerly winds will probably continue on the upper lakes to-night, with cloudy and threatening weather, but little or no rain; clear weather with southerly winds for the Gulf States, followed by cloudy weather on Saturday, and clear and pleasant weather for the Middle and Eastern States.

RAWDY HOUSES.

The Judge of the Police Court, Superintendent of Police, and the District Attorney, at a conference to-day, determined to break up all rawdy and disorderly houses, after giving the proprietors of reputed proprietors notice requiring them to cease their business, under penalty of arrest and prosecution.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The President has appointed the following named postmasters: J. W. Patterson, Humboldt, Kansas; Wm. Welton, Iowa Falls, Iowa; E. N. McAllister, Champaign, Illinois, and J. H. Taylor, Bozeman, Montana.

GRAND VIZIER OF TURKEY.

An official dispatch from Constantinople says that Mahmond Pacha has been appointed Grand Vizier, to succeed Ali Pacha. He was formerly Governor of Smyrna, but recently Secretary of the Navy.

RETURNED.

Blacque Bey, the Turkish Minister, has returned with his family to Washington, after an absence of seventeen months in his own country.

PERSONAL.

Admiral Lee, commanding the Gulf squadron, arrived here to-day.

Secretary Robeson left Washington this morning for Portsmouth, N. H.

CINCINNATI

The Industrial Exhibition.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—Though the Industrial Exposition is by no means what it will become by the first of the approaching week, and a general understanding that it will be a number of days before it will present its best appearance, the attendance to-day was about six thousand, double that of what it was the corresponding period last year. Considerable machinery is in operation to-day, but a satisfactory visit to the power hall cannot be made before next Monday or Tuesday. As the arrangement becomes complete, the superiority of the display becomes more and more apparent. This is specially seen in the articles of domestic use. The show in fine China is not extensive. In silverware there is a splendid display, and all drugs and chemicals manufacturers appear to have made unusual preparations. Three exhibitors in this department from Philadelphia and one from St. Louis make splendid exhibitions. The carriage department is full to repletion, and Agricultural Hall is so crowded that a rood will linger over the alley on the south of the buildings, and this space will be used to relieve the pressure in this department. Among the display in soaps, Buffalo takes a prominent part, while Dayton, Ohio, is prominent as an exhibitor in cut tobacco.

PATENT DECISION.

The suit of Wm. Blakeney against the Leffel estate, to enforce a contract by which he claims one half interest in the patent "Leffel Turbine Water Wheel," was decided to-day at Springfield, Ohio, in the District Court, in favor of Leffel and Tate. The court sustained the demurrer of the defendants on the ground that the statute of the United States requires all transfers of patents to be made in writing. The suit involved a large amount of money.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

James Clary, while drunk, this evening, at the foot of Ninth street, threw a brick at John Hillman, missing the object, but hitting a laborer, John Martin, working in a cellar, breaking his skull and producing death in four hours.

AGREEMENT SIGNED.

The agreement between the creditors of the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railway for an ajustment of the debt and a reorganization of the company has been signed by two thirds of the parties in interest, and becomes valid.

BRANCH BANK WITHDRAWN.

The Covington branch of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky is withdrawn, and its business transferred to the Covington City National Bank.

TENNESSEE.

Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad.

CHATTANOOGA, September 8.—Chancellor Key to-day, in an application of the attorney for the State of Alabama, gave a flat turning the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad and the rolling stock in Island of Celebes, Mr. Wallace, during his residence there, found one in his bed one morning. They are of a brick-red or a dull lead color, and although very repulsive, are quite harmless. The bite of some species of centipedes is said to be more painful than even that of the scorpion, but it is never fatal.

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MINNESOTA.

Fair.

MINNEAPOLIS, September 8.—The extensive preparations that are being made by the Agricultural and Mechanical Association of this city for the coming great fair are nearly completed, and the grounds and buildings present a splendid appearance. Every inch of space in the various large buildings is applied for by exhibitors and an immense barn and a great number of stalls for cattle are being rapidly filled. Three car loads of thoroughbred stock arrived to-day, among which is the herd of E. Brockway, of Wisconsin, and large numbers of fine thoroughbred colts and young horses of James Wadsworth, of Waukegan, Illinois. The great trotters Goldsmith Maid, Hotspur and Western Girl, will reach here to-morrow. The fair promises to be one of the greatest successes ever witnessed in such exhibitions.

NEW YORK.

The Municipal Frauds—Political Notes—The Death of Karl Marx—Serious Railway Accident—Sword for General Uhrich—The Rosenzweig Case—Nail and Spike Manufacturers' Meeting—Verdict Rendered—Dinner to Richard T. Colburn.

NEW YORK, September 8, 1871.

THE MUNICIPAL FRAUDS.

The excitement in regard to the suit commenced against the city officials continues to-day. There is a great deal of speculation as to whether Judge Barnard will make the injunction perpetual, when the case is brought up for argument on Monday. There is a probability that before that time strong influences will be brought to bear upon the Judge, but it is believed he will remain firm against these arguments, and render a decision in accordance with what seems to be the popular will.

The *World* to-day, editorially speaking of the Barnard injunction, says: It is to be remembered that the proceedings before the court were *ex parte*, the plaintiff alone having been heard in the application, and that the injunction holds only until Monday, when the defendants will be allowed a hearing and be permitted to show cause why the injunction should not be made perpetual.

The *Tribune* this morning says that Judge Barnard's action in granting a preliminary injunction against Controller Connelly is not wholly unexpected. Tammany is becoming more dangerous as a friend than an enemy, and the cry of its old supporters is getting to be, "Stand from under." The honest creditors of the city may suffer, because Controller Connolly has already spent the city's money in paying unjust claims. We believe the validity of ten or twelve millions of dollars' worth of outstanding bonds depends on the issues of these injunction suits.

Mayor Hall, in an interview yesterday, said that the granting of this injunction was one of Judge Barnard's stereotyped jokes, because all the bonds authorized, excepting those for the Viaduct Railroad and Croton Lake improvements, have already been issued. The assault will be met next Monday by the corporation counsel, O'Gorman, and other able lawyers, who shall send a joint committee on Monday to examine the Controller's monthly statement of the condition of the county debt, together with its history.

The object of the recent visit of Jones and O'Brien to Long Branch was to represent the municipal government in such a state of affairs as to create foundation for calling upon the general Government to interfere and appoint a provisional Mayor. Mayor Hall asserts it as his intention to fill out his present term of office and run again, and let the people pass judgment on his administration.

The *Herald* which has heretofore had but little to say on the Tammany frauds, in an editorial leader to day thinks that the attacks of the press upon the city officials are founded on personal spite, disappointment and party business motives. It thinks that all the parties who have held sway in the city during the past year have been guilty of plunder, and that the present power of Tammany was attained through the co operation of Republicans. It asks for the resignation of Tweed and Connolly. It says that a crisis has come on the city affairs in the history of Tammany which cannot be bridged over by expedients and which the influence of party organizations cannot avert, and that an organization of the political elements is demanded by the situation.

There are reports that the Citizens Committee of seventy will lay their plans again in the city authorities before the United States Court, in case there is a dissolution of the injuction of Judge Barnard on Monday next.

The action of the Citizens' Committee of seventy, in excluding reporters from its meetings, is received with dissatisfaction. It is to be hoped that the investigation of what is believed to be secret frauds should have no secrecy about its own proceedings.

POLITICAL.

The New Jersey Republican Convention adopted resolutions renewing the pledge of fidelity to the Republican party; endorsing the Fifteenth Amendment as just in theory and ennobling in practice, and opposing the attempt to blot it from the record of the country's progress; declaring the Republican party pledged to economy in the expenditure of public money; to good faith in the payment of the debt; to a careful fostering of all branches of trade and industry; to wholesome laws; to a pure and honest judiciary and an upright administration of government, both State and National; supporting Grant's administration in the warmest terms; and declaring in favor of such reform of civil service as shall make the appointment to public office dependent on fitness and character, and allow removals for cause only.

The decision of the Court of Appeals, referred to yesterday, it is thought, will necessitate a new choice at the coming fall, elections for Controller, Aldermen, Corporation Counsel and other officials of minor consequence. The parties affected by the decision are commencing to get ready for the situation.

Some of the Tammany aspirants for office to be voted for in the fall are already beginning to experience trouble. In the Sixth ward Thomas J. Creamer appears to have presumed that the promise of his nomination for Senator by the Tammany leaders would, as a matter of course, secure his election, but it is now found that the strength of the opposing candidates leaves his chances in some doubt.

SERIOUS RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Six stock cars with caboose attached, containing six men, were left on the main track of the Delaware, Lackawana and Western Railroad, at Bridgeville, on Wednesday, near the summit of a heavy grade. While the locomotive took the coal cars forward, a brakeman was left in charge of the stock cars. He loosened the brakes after the locomotive had left, and deserted his post. The cars began to move backward toward Manch Chunk and passed through the tunnel. At this station it ran with full force into a loaded coal train. The caboose was shivered to splinters, and the coal and cattle cars piled on one another. The occupants of the caboose, all cattle dealers, were killed outright, and the others seriously injured. The names of the killed are J mes Booth and Mr. Goodrich of Condor, New York, and Hiram M. Case, of Flemington, New Jersey.

NAIL AND SPIKE MANUFACTURERS.

An important and general meeting of the nail and spike manufacturers of the United States was held at Philadelphia yesterday. From one of the New York delegates the following particulars have been obtained: A proposition was made and unanimously adopted on the opening of the meeting to advance the wholesale prices of all sizes of American nails and spikes twenty five per cent. per hundred weight; on sales of from 200 to 1,000 kegs a reduction of ten per cent. is to be made, and on all upwards of 1,000 fifteen per cent. per hundred weight. On all nails south of Baltimore no limit to prices were established, and the manufacturers are at liberty to establish their own prices.

VERDICT RENDERED.

The inquest in the case of Emily A. Post was brought to a close to-day. The jury rendered the following verdict: We find that the death of Emily A. Post was superinduced by brutal and inhuman treatment, received at the hands of Dr. Perry and Madame Van Buskirk, and we find that P. K. Post, Sr., Minerva Post and P. K. Post, Jr., in placing their daughter and sister in the care of known malpractitioners, were guilty of an unnatural outrage, and evincing depraved minds utterly regardless of natural duty. The father, mother and brother of Miss Post have been held to answer by the Coroner.

THE COLD SPRINGS RACE.

The *Sun* of to-day discredits the time made by Goldsmith Maid at Milwaukee, and says that the story was received in this city yesterday with very general incredulity, and $10,000 to $50,000 that Goldsmith Maid could not come here and repeat the time was offered, with no takers. It adds "If Goldsmith Maid can go in 2:17 or 2:17½, or very near to either of these figures, let her come to the vicinity of New York, where she can be seen and accurately timed, and do it."

CONGRATULATION DINNER.

The journalistic friends of Richard T. Colburn gave him a dinner this evening at the Astor House, to congratulate him upon the honorable acquittal of his wife in the late Buffenbarger trial. Representatives of leading journals were present. The congratulations to Colburn were of the most cordial character, and the sincerest sympathy was expressed with Mr. and Mrs. Colburn in their late trouble.

THE ROSENSWEIG CASE.

The bills of indictment against Rosenzweig, the abortionist, have not yet been laid before the Grand Jury. The District Attorney, for good and sufficient reasons not necessary to be made public, will not send up the indictments until Tuesday next. No unnecessary delay will be permitted, and before the end of next week Rosenzweig will have justice done him.

THE DEATH OF KARL MARX.

The Internationalists held a meeting here on Wednesday evening, and passed resolutions deploring the death of Karl Marx, the European leader of the Workingmen's Society.

SWORD FOR GENERAL UHRICH.

Ten Alsatians of this city recently contributed one thousand dollars for the purpose of purchasing a sword to be presented to General Uhrich, the heroic defender of Strasbourg.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

The friends of O'Donovan Rossa held a meeting to-night, and nominated him as an independent candidate for Register of the city and county of New York. Rossa accepted.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Donau, from Bremen, has arrived.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—River seven feet three inches; falling.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—City of Alton, Capitol City, from St. Louis. Departed—Rubicon, for St. Louis.

VICKSBURG, September 8.—Down—B. L. Hodge, 6 P. M. Up—M. J. Wicks, 9; Mollie Moore, 11 last night. To-day, up—Andy Johnson, 7 A. M.; Glencoe, 10 A. M.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—Weather clear and pleasant. River has risen one foot. Arrived—Alice, White River. Departed—Julia Vicksburg; Yeager, New Orleans; Celeste, Arkansas river.

EVANSVILLE, September 8.—Weather clear and pleasant. River 8 inches. Port list: down—Evansville, 7 P. M.; Ada Hellman, 11; Empire and Ella Hughes, 10 A. M.; Tobe Hunt, 8; Eddyville, 1 P. M.; Spray, 8 A. M.; Dick Johnson, 1 P. M. Business is light.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—River falling; 22 inches in chute, 3 feet 10 inches at head of canal, 5 feet on shoalest bar to Cincinnati. Weather clear and pleasant. Business very dull. A contract has been made for building a boat here, 150 feet by 30 feet, 5 feet hold, to run on Sabine river, Texas.

ST. LOUIS, September 8.—Arrived—Mountaineer, Kansas City; Lake Superior, St. Johns and Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; St. Joseph, Memphis; Atlantic, New Orleans. Departed—May Lowrie, Red river; Lucy Bertram, Keokuk; Clarkesville, Memphis; Lake Superior, St. Paul; Belle Memphis, Memphis. River still falling. Weather clear and pleasant.

CAIRO, September 8.—Mollie Ragan, Evansville packet, 2 A. M.; Falls Pilot, Cairo, New Orleans, 5; Grand Tower, St. Louis, Memphis, 9; Octavia, Mount City, St. Louis, 12; Minnie Bass River 12, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Dictator, Memphis, Cairo, 2; Henry James cleared for New Orleans, 6; City of Vicksburg, Vicksburg, St. Louis, 6; Mollie Ebert, New Orleans, St. Louis, 7. River falling 3 inches. Clear, thermometer 80.

INDIANAPOLIS.

The Bright Perjury Case.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 8.—The Bright perjury case came up again this forenoon. Arguments were continued on the motion to quash, but no decison was made by the Judges.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

A convention of the Northwestern Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in this city on the 15th and 16th of November.

Eighteen Months Without Food.

"A very peculiar case," says the London *Times*, "which has baffled several doctors, and which in a strange manner shows how life can be prolonged without anything in the shape of ordinary nutrition, has just come to light at a place near Preston. In the fold of Emell lane, which closely adjoins the village of Walton-le-Dale, and which is about a mile and a half from Preston, there is a cottage wherein for three years a young woman has been lying bed-ridden, and for the last two and two years has had nothing to eat. Her name is Ann Riding. She is thirty-three years of age, and resides with her aunt. Prior to being taken ill she was a strong, healthy woman, never losing a day's work, and was employed as an operative at the mill of Messrs. Horrocks, Miller & Co., Preston. Shortly after sickness set in she left work, was compelled to take to her bed, was medically attended, and for three years had been gradually sinking. Several doctors have at times attended her, but none of them have been able to give her any substantial relief, and six months ago remedial operations were abandoned, and the case left to itself, the idea of the aunt being that the 'Almighty had to do with it,' and that it was useless continuing to incur expenses for medicines without any hope of a cure. For sixteen months the young woman has had no food at all, the only thing she could bear being a drop of water to moisten her lips. She is frequently asked if she will not have food, but always refuses it—she has no desire for it, and how she has for such a long period existed without anything possessing the least affinity to meat is a mystery. She is conscious, but very weak, gets little sleep, and cannot bear a lighted candle in the room at night time. It is supposed that she is suffering from abdominal atrophy, but the exact nature of the case is not positively understood, and it puzzles every one who is made acquainted with it, and especially when it is recollected that for the last twelve months she has taken not as much meat and drink as would have been requisite to sustain an infant a single day. The relatives in charge of the young woman are humble, honest people, and make no 'show' of the case, which is hardly known in the district."

A Man who was Unequal to the Role of Elijah.

The Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette* tells this story: "A man named George Troupe has just made as decided a failure in an attempt to play the part of Elijah as was ever made before. Thursday days ago, when Mr. James Atkinson opened his wheelright shop, he told Troupe, who had been living with him for the last twenty years, that he wanted him to go to work again; but Troupe responded that he had promised the Lord not to work for man any more, and that the Lord had promised to provide for him; and, dressing himself in the clothes he usually wore on Sunday, he bid Mr. Atkinson's family good-by, and walked away, taking with him, however, nothing except the clothes upon his person. From this time nothing was heard from him until late yesterday evening, when a grave digger named Waddey informed Mr. Atkinson that he had found him lying in the Presbyterian burying-ground, starved almost to death, and so weak that he could not crawl to the spring. Mr. A. at once went to his relief and brought him back again to his house, and under the kind and attentive treatment he is receiving there he will probably recover his strength. He had been where he was found for the last twelve days, during which time he had eaten two peaches and a pear, but the crows, though they flew over him regularly every morning and evening, never once brought him any bread or flesh.

WESTERN crimes are happily less frequent than atrocious. Almost a parallel to the hideous O'Meara atrocity occurred near Raritan, Ill. Two wretches, while the family were at church, visited the house of a prosperous farmer, and finding only a lad at home, demanded all the money in the house. The boy knew of but $1.50, which did not satisfy the robbers, of course, and they threatened him with death if more was not forthcoming. The lad opened a bureau drawer, and snatching a pistol, hurriedly leveled it at the bandits, ordering them to leave. They dashed toward him, and he resolutely fired at the nearest man, missing him; the villain retur

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.

SURVEYOR GENERAL,
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN.
D. N. WHITE,
H. K. SAMPLE,
J. W. BALLANTINE,
ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH.
JAMES McGUNIGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

BONDS at Frankfort, 95¼@95⅝c.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50¼f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113⅛@113⅜.

THE Californian cyclone has paralyzed the *Post's* gamecocks—they are very *pacific*. "The eagle's flight is out of sight."

THE *Post* wants to know our opinion of the Evans case at this period of its development. Well, we think the game is Evan(s) up, so far. Will the *Post* pass?

IT IS rumored in England, that the ——son-in law, the Marquis of Queen's new —— ——inted Governor General Lorne, will be appo—— the *Post* will object of India. We suppose ——ild-ject.

"EVERYBODY about the GAZETTE D—— ing, in whatever capacity, is and always WERE for Morgan."—*Post*.
"Do you hear him, Pa?"—*Post*.
The youth is at it again.

THE Republicans of Lehigh county have nominated Reuben A. Boyer and J. B. Mauser, as their candidates for Assembly. The Republicans of Lehigh will poll a good vote this fall.

THE SALZBURG CONFERENCE is now being held. Emperor William in person, accompanied by Bismarck, representing Germany, and Francis Joseph, Austria. The world awaits the result with some anxiety.

THE Republican committee of England has issued the programme of principles, decided upon. It takes the most advanced positions and from this time on, the party will continue to grow. Revolutions of this kind never go backward

W. H. H. RIDDLE, ESQ., has been appointed Assistant Assessor for Butler county vice Hon. John H. Negley, resigned. His editorial duties as editor of the Butler *American*, required all his time, consequently his resignation.

OUR Democratic cotemporary is still much agitated over the unanimity and harmony of the Republicans, where it had hoped for dissatisfaction and a disposition to bolt the tickets nominated. Keep cool, neighbor, this is only the beginning of the the end.

IN any view of the situation in which Mr. George O. Evans, the alleged State defaulter, finds himself, we think it unwise that he should secrete himself in New York in order to avoid arrest. In that phase of the case he certainly appears to great disadvantage.

WHY does the *Post* continue the name of Alfred Kerr, Esq., as a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of Assistant District Attorney, after it has repeatedly been requested to withdraw it? Is the party so hard run for a lawyer candidate, as to use the name of a highly respected gentleman against his will? It appears so, at least.

OUR respected correspondent in Japan, announces that the first Americans to welcome him to the "land of flowers and sunshine," were our ever faithful missionaries. They watch the arrival of each steamer, and stand ready to act as guides to our people, as they touch the shores of this far off, and to us comparatively unknown land.

WASHBURNE AND DOOLITTLE, the opposing candidates for the Governorship of Wisconsin are about taking the stump together. Although Doolittle is much the better speaker, we predict that however much he may do, or whatever he may do, he will be done thoroughly brown, by the time Washburne is through with him. The people of Wisconsin have been served for about eighteen years by this representative of the famous Washburne family, and they have full faith in him. Doolittle has turned his coat twice in that time.

IF THE EDITOR of the *Guerilla* would lend his assistance in the organization of the Republican party, and thereby in one measure prove that his heart is with the party, instead of spending his time in writing squibs, and finding fault with those who are using their best efforts, and spending *their* time in endeavoring to organize, and open the campaign, he would probably, then be listened to, and advised with, as other Republicans are. Until he shows some such disposition, and less of the fault finder, his squibs and remarks are out of order.

THE new King of Spain, Amadeus, is making a tour of his dominions. The people every where appear to give him a hearty welcome. He is said to be granting many pardons, as he passes along, and is quite fond of witnessing bull-fights. He is thus gaining the affections of his subjects by sympatnizing in their troubles, and engaging in their favorite pastime. "When you are in Greece you must do as Grecians do," and although Amadeus may not find much special pleasure in a bull fight, yet Spaniards do, and of course he wishes to prove himself a good Spanish King, therefore he must enjoy a bull-fight.

QUEEN VICTORIA continues too ill to attend divine service and her condition is causing considerable alarm throughout Great Britain. The possibility of her death, causes uneasiness, and sets the people thinking on the results which may follow. The growing feeling of disquiet, and disgust at the titled aristocracy, by the working classes, portends that much trouble may ensue before the crown shall be placed on anothers brow. So long as Victoria shall live and reign, comparative quiet, and order will remain, as the people respect her virtues and her position. But another feeling may exhibit itself, which has lain almost dormant, in the event of the coronation of the profligate prince.

THE NEW YORK *World*, ridicules the immense mass meeting of citizens held recently in that city, to adopt measures to arrest the extravagance and corruption of the Tammany Ring. It says "numbers mean nothing," although it admits that in point of numbers the meeting was a success. It claims that if Mayor Oakey Hall wished to call a meeting of "the people" to endorse his actions, five times the number assembled at this meeting might be collected. This is probably not far from the truth, and the *World* might have added, and not one in ten of them would be able to read. No doubt so thorough is the hold of Mayor Hall upon the scum of New York society, that many thousands of them, influenced by one thing and another, could be collected for almost any purpose. But such a meeting would hardly compare favorably with the one mentioned as having been attended by such men as Judge Pierrepont, General John A. Dix, Marshall O. Roberts, Judge Noah Davis, Wm. M. Evarts, Moses H. Grinnell and Henry Clews. These men represent the intelligence, the brain, the wealth and the greatness of the Commercial Metropolis, and their influence cannot be overborne by ten thousand of Mayor Hall's friends—the howling, debased roughs of New York. Numbers alone, possibly do not mean everything; but numbers, with character, such as were present at the meeting of tax-payers mean the downfall of Tammany, at least in the estimation of all intelligent people; and it is greatly to be deplored, if, in spite of that, sufficient votes of the unintelligent, the unthinking and the base can be obtained to keep the villains in power. Democracy glories in the strength of its ignorance.

THE trouble in the Hancock public school arising out of the failure of Catholic parents to send their children to it, is but consistent with the course of the clergy of that denomination in steadily refusing to recognize any school that is not sectarian. The district contains a large Catholic element. The directors, with one exception, are all Catholics, and the majority of the teachers elected to preside over the class rooms are believers in the same faith. So organized objection could be more justly raised and maintained by the Protestant parents living in the district, but the Very Rev. Father Hickey holds that it would be inconsistent and at variance with the ideas of the Church he represents to accept even such a school with such advantages. That Catholic teachers have no more right than those of other religious denominations under the present system of popular education to teach the doctrines of their faith. Such a course would be highly unjust, and should not be tolerated, and no Catholic clergyman could lend it his —unction. No order has been made es——against the Hancock school, but ——one has been issued against a general ——ending their children to Catholic parents ——utside of those in any school or college o—— authorities. the control of the church ——sing so The discipline of that church ——al, rigid and the obedience so univer—— the order is very generally complied with, and as a result but very few Catholic children enjoy the benefits of the public schools at the present time. The fact is to be regretted; but so long as the Catholic element of the population is so obedient to the voice and command of their pastors, the situation cannot be improved. In refusing to permit the children of their flocks to enter a school controlled by Catholic directors, and supplied with teachers of the same faith, the priests only prove consistent in their opposition to the free school laws, although few will recognize the wisdom of that course, which deprives thousands of children from availing themselves of the superior advantages afforded for education in the public schools.

IN THE utter impotence of their rage, and the poverty of their demands, Democracy, now and then return to the discussion of the San Domingo question, and attempt to impress their people with the belief that by some means or another, President Grant is still bent, on what they charge is his purpose, of forcing this island upon us, whether Congress shall favor such policy or not. Just as if the whole matter were not long ago set at rest by the President himself, in his last message to Congress on the subject, wherein he announced his work finished, and his duty done, in asking attention to the demands of the people of San Domingo for annexation. The report of the committee sent to the island for the purposes of investigation, is now in the hands of the proper committee, with all the facts bearing on the case that it was possible to procure. No political importance attaches to the question, that we can see, and it resolves itself simply into one of utility or practicability. We cannot see that the United States would be, politically, any better, or any worse off by attaching such property to their domain, neither can we discern any great addition to the voting population thereby. Should San Domingo ever be annexed to the United States, we doubt not it would soon thereafter become peopled with our citizens, and not many years would ensue until agricultural and commercial intercourse would succeed in establishing a homogeneous population, as was the case with Texas, New Mexico and California. But in any case we do not see what the question has to do with the discussion of politics. It is surely not a party question, as some of the foremost members of both parties oppose it, and others equally influential favor it. It is a business, a practical question, and we hope and believe its solution, after mature and careful deliberation will be reached, without regard to the political opinions of those who favor or oppose the idea. At any rate the matter is now in the hands of Congress, and the President has announced that upon them the whole responsibility for their decision must rest. His duty was fully done in laying the matter before them.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEES.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE:—The communication (?) signed "Bull Run" in this morning's *Commercial* evidently originated with some sore head, probably the Editor of that sheet himself. After carefully looking over the lists as published, I am bound to say that the pickets have been judiciously selected. The camp followers, deserters and old men alluded to by the *Commercial*, are not to be found, unless the "reformers" of last year, whom the Committee have generously assigned places on the lists, are to be described as such. After all is it not well known that it is a task few could satisfactorily fill, the appointment of Committees of Vigilance, as some mistakes must necessarily follow. Query, how comes it that this correspondent (?) of the *Commercial* knew who were appointed for the boroughs and townships, when the lists for those districts were not published until to-day. None but the *Committee* and the newspaper men had seen them until to-day, and no outsiders could know who were on them. The conclusion is irresistibly forced upon us, that the aforesaid communication (?) must have originated in the office of the *Commercial*. Perhaps the matter might be remedied by appointing its Editor on the Vigilance Committee for which I would nominate him.

ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.
PITTSBURGH, September 8, 1871.

A Prophecy of Mr. Carlyle.

A writer of the *Opinion Nationale* mentions that after 1848, M. Emile Montegut, a well known translator and author, wrote to Mr. Thomas Carlyle, a translation of whose *French Revolution* he had undertaken to make, for advice as to his conduct in political life, which M. Montegut had just entered. Mr. Carlyle, the writer goes on to say, replied in the sense of the following words: "The men whom the Revolution has placed at the head of affairs in your country have scarcely the political skill needed for so difficult a situation. The Republic is not yet established in men's minds, especially not in the rural districts; and I doubt if the present Government will be able to maintain itself. There is now here, in London, a man of whom no one in your land thinks, and who will, nevertheless, infallibly attain to power ere long; I refer to Prince Louis Bonaparte. If the men of February succeed in surrounding him, and in forcing him to advance at the head of the Republican party, the Republic will endure; else she will inevitably sink, and you will have the Empire." These prophetic lines were penned in March, 1848.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The "new departure" of Dr. Thrall, rector of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, New York city, is an open declaration of hostility to the authorities of the Episcopal Church, and indicates the spirit of unrest which a number of Episcopal ministers have manifested for some time. A new prayer book has been prepared by certain divines, and was formally adopted by Dr. Thrall Sunday week. He announced at the commencement of the first service the book was used, that he had received a unanimous request from his vestry to conduct the services hereafter according to the Union Prayer Book. Having sent his resignation to Bishop Potter as a Presbyter of the diocese, he felt free to use the new Ritual as desired. Dr. Thrall's course was endorsed by other clergymen, who took part in the exercises. This indicates that the question of dissent has assumed grave considerations, and the coming General Convention will be fraught with interest.

We notice in this connection, that the differences between the High and Low Church adherents have reached a point, which the General Convention cannot well avoid considering to avoid a rupture. Three memorials will be brought before the Convention. The first relates to the officiating of persons not ministers of the Episcopal Church. The second is for the repeal of the canon requiring the use of the Prayer Book before all sermons and lectures. The third is the "Muhlenberg Memorial," which is to this effect: That any minister in the use of the Prayer Book may omit any passage seeming to him to contain doctrine contradicted or unsupported by Scripture.

A correspondent of the *Christian Intelligencer* criticised the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," in severe language, pronouncing the hymn as both heretical and unpoetical, because the claims of Christ are not sufficiently recognized, and some of the lines are defective in measure. In the last issue of that paper three correspondents reply to the strictures, and give an analysis the hymn, taking the ground that it contains allusion to the cross in a way that no exceptions could be taken by the most orthodox. The objections to the construction of some lines shows a fastidious taste, and are not deemed worthy enough to condemn the hymn.

The Universalist Convention, at its meeting in Syracuse, New York, last week, recommended a female professorship in the St. Lawrence University.

A special meeting of the General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America has been called to meet at Brooklyn, N. Y., September 27th, to fill a vacancy in the chair of Didactic and Polemic Theology, in the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, N. J.

It is thought the Shiloh Baptist Association, composed of colored churches, is the largest Baptist Association in the world. It was organized six years ago, with nine churches, and at the late meeting at Richmond, Virginia, one hundred and eighty-eight churches were reported, containing thirty-nine thousand members. Fifty-eight churches were received this year. Four hundred delegates were present.

It is estimated more than one thousand ——ons walked in procession, in Buffalo, on ——day, Sunday, in honor of the German a recen—— Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Evangelical —— States, which was in session Ohio and other ——.

A colored African Methodist Episcopal church, at Newark, N. J., embracing three hundred members and their pastor, have come over bodily to the Methodist Episcopal Church. The transfer was completed August 29th.

According to statistics furnished at the recent sessions of the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, within the bounds of the State of Ohio, there are about eight hundred traveling and one thousand local ministers, with a total membership of one hundred and fifty thousand. These figures show great strength in this denomination of active Christians.

At a recent "spiritual" camp meeting of the New Jerusalem Church, held in Walden, Massachusetts, one of the chief speakers remarked that he was losing faith in the system of spiritualism. He *hoped* the doctrines were true, but he was one of the unfortunate men that had never succeeded in obtaining any testimony from the spirit world.

The contemplated National Council of Congregationalists, to be held at Oberlin, Ohio, November next, is likely to inaugurate some features that may eventually result in a species of Presbyterianism heretofore discountenanced. No doubt the independent features of the Congregational system will be generally observed, but the tendency of things among that body is toward more system, and the organization with some kind of central authority in certain cases that cannot be will adjusted by local bodies.

It is estimated there are over one hundred Swedes of the Lutheran faith in this city, Allegheny and neighborhood. The *Banner* says movements are proposed to procure the services of our Swedish Luthern pastors, to hunt them up and preach to them in their own tongue.

Late intelligence from Bishop McIlvaine, of the Episcopal Diocese of Ohio, who was at Geneva, Switzerland, report that he is gradually gaining strength, but not able to do the amount of traveling and walking which he accomplished in his former visit to the Alps.

Dr. T. L. Cuyler, the distinguished Presbyterian minister, of Brooklyn, preached one time at Saratoga, and the next day a baker told him that he pitied him when he first began, as he did not know what a critical audience he had to address. But the baker told him, what he regarded as the best practical hint he ever got, that if a minister can only convince his congregation during the first five minutes that he cares nothing but to save their souls, "he will kill all the critics in the house." The very thing to kill critics, and ministers should make a note of this fact.

A Presbyterian correspondent of the *Evangelist*, who recently attended Sing Sing Camp-meeting, speaking of the services, says, on the whole, "I can truly say, though a Presbyterian out and out, *my heart has been warmed* by this incidental mingling with my Methodist brethren, and earnestly recommend all suffering from heart aches to spend at least one day among these earnest workers for Christ."

A missionary of the American Sunday School Union, organized a new school in a mountain neighborhood in Tennessee, where there were *four* distilleries. Three leading men sharply opposed the school. One said that he would rather have a *distillery in one corner of the church*, than a Sunday school. And the school was broken up. But the missionary was not to be thwarted. Going back to Robert Raikes' plan, he offered to pay those teachers five dollars, who would help to keep up the school for *three months*. And he succeeded. Within two miles of that school, he found children fourteen years of age, who did not know that Christ came into the world as a Saviour.

A HARVEST OF SOULS.

Any work that God signally owns and blesses, proves the work to be of him. Those who contribute to carry it forward, are workers together with him. Those who undertake to oppose it, are unhappily found to be fighting against God.

The remarkable work of the American Sunday-School Union has received most remarkable proofs of the favour of the Lord during the past year. No work that was not especially blessed of God, could be instrumental in 4,733 hopeful conversions, in one year, as the missionaries of this Society were last year. It is further remarkable that most of those conversions were among who did not enjoy the stated preaching of the Gospel, but whose chief, and perhaps only means of grace, were the study of the Bible in some humble cabin Sunday-school. These conversions are reported from every part of the great field over which the work of the Society extends, as the following statement from the last annual report will abundantly show:

Mr. Trumbull reports 253 conversions, so far as known, in 19 of his new schools. Mr. Stites, 200 conversions, 3 chapels completed, 2 erected, 2 commenced, 2 churches organized. Mr. Baughman, "quite a number of revivals, some confined almost exclusively to the schools." Mr. Crittenden, 61 conversions, 4 churches organized. Mr. Chidlaw, "many converted, a few churches organized." Mr. Potter, 60 conversions. Mr. Densmore, from 300 to 400 conversions, and 23 churches organized in 4½ years. Mr. Badger, 8 churches in 2½ years. Mr. Ensign, 707 conversions and 26 churches organized, as reported, in part, by missionaries of the Northwest. Mr. Faxson, 106 conversions, and doubts not there have been 300. Mr. Hayden, 150, and thinks they have been 300. Mr. McCormick, 130, and estimates 500. Mr. McCorkle, 289. Mr. McCullagh, 400 and 6 churches organized, while seven of his missionaries report 2,271 conversions, and three of them report 11 churches organized; and Mr. Peters says, "Nearly one-fifth of the schools organized by us, on the Pacific Coast, report conversions, churches organized, and church structures erected—one school enumerating 100 conversions, and three others 25 each."

What an overwhelming testimony that this is God's work! What an eloquent appeal to every christian heart to pray for, and to contribute liberally to a cause so wonderfully marked by refreshings from on high!

Agriculture a Fraud.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

The basest fraud of earth is agriculture. The deadliest *ignis fatuus* that ever glittered to beguile, and dazzled to betray, is agriculture. I speak with feeling on this subject, for I've been glittered and beguiled, and dazzled and destroyed by this arch deceiver.

She has made me a thousand promises, and broken every one of them.

She has promised me early potatoes, and the rain has drowned them; late potatoes, and the drought has withered them.

She has promised me summer squashes, and the worms have eaten them; winter squashes, and the bugs have devoured them.

She has promised cherries, and the curculio has stung them, and they contain living things, uncomely to the eye and unsavory to the taste.

She has promised strawberries, and the young chickens have devoured them, and the eye cannot see them.

She has promised tomatoes, and the old hens have encompassed them, and the hands cannot reach them.

No wonder Cain killed his brother. He was a tiller of the ground. The wonder is that he didn't kill his father and then weep because he hadn't a grandfather to kill. No doubt his Early Rose potatoes, for which he had paid Adam $7 a barrel, had been cut down by bugs, from the head waters of the Euphrates. His Pennsylvania wheat had been winter killed, and wasn't worth cutting. His Norway oats had gone to straw, and would not yield five pecks per acre, and his black Spanish watermellons had been stolen by boys who had pulled up the vines, broken down his patent picket fence and written scurrilous doggerel all over his back gate. No wonder he felt mad when he saw Abel whistling along with his fine French merinoes, worth $8 a head and wool going up every day. No wonder he wanted to kill somebody, and thought he'd practice on Abel.

And Noah's getting drunk was not at all surprising. He had become a husband man. He had thrown away magnificent opportunities. He might have had a monopoly of any profession or business. Had he studied medicine there would not have been another doctor within a thousand miles to call him "Quack," and every family would have bought a bottle of "Noah's Compound Extract of Gopher Wood and Anti Deluge Syrup." As a politician, he might have carried his own ward solid, and controlled two-thirds of the delegates in every convention. As a lawyer he would have retained in every case tried at the Ararat Quarters Sessions, or the old Ark High Court of Admiralty. But he threw away all these advantages and took to agriculture. For a long time the ground was so wet he could raise nothing but sweet flag and bulrushes, and these at last became a drug in the market. What wonder that when at last he did get half a peck of grapes that were not stung to death by Japhet's honey bees, he should have made wine and drowned his sorrows in a "flowing bowl."

The fact is agriculture would demoralize a saint. I was almost a saint when I went into it. I'm a demon now. I'm at war with everything. I fight myself out of bed at four o'clock, when my better nature tells me to lie still till seven. I fight myself into the garden to work like a brute, when reason and instinct tell me to stay into the house and enjoy myself like a man. I fight the pigs, the chickens, the moles, the birds, the bugs, the worms—everything in which is the breath of life. I fight the docks, the burdocks, the mullens, the thistles the grapes, the weeds, the roots—the whole vegetable kingdom. I fight the heat, the frost, the rain, the hail—in short, I fight the universe, and get whipped in every battle. I have no more admiration to waste on the father of George Washington for forgiving the destruction of his cherry tree. A cherry tree is only a curculio nursery and the grandfather of his country knew it. I have half a dozen cherry trees, and the day my young George Washington is six years old I'll give him a hatchet and tell him to down with every cherry tree on the place.

Chivalric Spain.

The sullen hostility of the nobility deepened on the arrival of Queen Donna Maria Victoria at Madrid. While even the rabble remembered the respect it owed to the woman, if not to the Queen, and saluted her kindly, though without manifesting enthusiasm, the nobles fairly exhausted their ingenuity in devising modes of manifesting their spite and illbreeding. When the Queen drove past the Veloz Club, its members stepped out on the balcony and pressed their hats over their heads as low as they could. The principal palaces, the Medina Celi, the Vista Hermosa, the Sexto, the Xipre, the Retortillo, and others of mediæval fame, were not only undecorated, but locked up when she entered the capital. Open warfare was inaugurated by the female wing of the *grandeza* against this foreigner, this upstart. The most bitter and unrelenting among the Queen's persecutors were the Duchess of Medina Celi and the Duchess of Cexto, the latter a Russian by birth, who had become a French patriot as Duchess de Morny, and had blossomed out into a full blooded Spaniard. To exhibit their hatred of the *extrangerismo* in the most public and offensive manner became the whole study of these women. On the Fuente Castellana, the fashionable drive, they appeared dressed in the Bourbon fashion—white mantillas, lillies and gigantic combs *a la Isabel*. When the royal pair for the first time visited the Fuente Castellana, the Governor of Madrid wished the nobility to comply with an old custom by lining the drive with their carriages on both sides, so that the carriage of their Majesties might pass up and down along the centre. But no sooner had the royal equipage reached the centre of the drive than all the carriages of the nobility left the place. The next day this insult was repeated, and with the aggravation that the servants were clad in deep mourning. But the rage and indignation of the nobles culminated when the Queen, in defiance of the traditional etiquette of the Spanish Court, ventured to show herself on the Prado, unattended even by a maid of honor. Since that fatal hour they have brooded over the dark scheme to emigrate in a body to Seville, and shake the dust of a desecrated capital entirely from their aristocratic feet. Such, at least, is the threat gravely held out by the organ of the nobility, the Lily Flower, and the Corlistic Margarita.

Poland.

A meeting of Poles has taken place at Lemberg. There were about one thousand visitors altogether, mostly from Cracow and Western Galicia. Prussia and Posen the number of guests was very small, so that the effect of the meeting was not so remarkable as had been expected by its promoters. The idea of the meeting was started two years ago; its object was to show that the Poles in all parts of the continent of Europe are united in the national feeling and aim. Hitherto the unwillingness of the Poles in Posen to join in such a demonstration has prevented its taking place; and even now the number of the Posen visitors was not more than fifty, among whom there was not one of the Polish deputies to the German Parliament. Notwithstanding this, the committee which had arranged the meeting endeavored to give it the character of a fraternization. One of the most interesting features of the festival was the procession to a mound raised to commemorate the union of Poland, Lithuania and Routhenia, which had been projected by Dr. Smolka, in imitation of the famous Kosciusko mound at Cracow. Each member of the procession brought with him some earth from spots renowned in Polish history, and placed it on the mound. Even from Siberia earth was brought to the mound by Poles who had been exiled there. The authorities did not interfere with the festival, as it had no special political character, and every care was taken by its promoters to avoid taking any steps which might cause difficulties with foreign powers. Count Galuchowski, the Governor, was invited to the banquet, but he was not present, and the troops were forbidden to take any part in the procession to the mound.

The Muscular Strength of Insects.

The strength of an insect can be finely illustrated by a feat that was once performed by a beetle—*oryctes maimon*—a variety that is quite common in the United States. The beetle, for want of any box at hand, was put beneath a quart bottle full of milk upon a table, the hollow at the bottom allowing him room to stand upright. Presently, to the surprise of all in the room, the bottle began slowly to move and glide along the smooth table, propelled by the muscular power of the imprisoned insect, and continued for some time to perambulate the surface. The weight of the bottle and its contents could not have been less than three pounds and a half. The beetle's body was about half an ounce, so that it readily moved a weight one hundred and twelve times exceeding its own. A better notion than figures can convey will be obtained of this feat by supposing a lad of fifteen to be imprisoned under the great bell of St. Paul's, which weighs 12,000 pounds, and to move it to and fro upon a smooth pavement by pushing it within against the side.

We have another instance of insect-power that is quite as remarkable as the one just related. A small kind of scarabus, an elegantly-formed ground beetle, weighing three and a half grains, was once fastened by a silk thread to a piece of paper, a weight having been previously laid upon the latter. At a distance often inches from its load, the insect was able to drag after it, upon an inclined plane of twenty-five degrees, very nearly eighty-five grains, but when placed on a plane of five degrees inclination, it drew after it one hundred and twenty-five grains, exclusive of the friction to be overcome in moving its load.

CURES FOR DEAFNESS.

Let any one examine into the causes of deafness and he will find that nine out of ten of every one of them could have been cured in the beginning; after that, of course, when many of the parts are impaired there is very little hope of cure. Not that it is impossible, for cases can be greatly ameliorated, and even cures performed after apparent structural injury, but it is more difficult and not much to be looked for; but while we say this, it ought to be an additional reason for attending to the earlier symptoms of aural diseases, the tingling sensations and dullness of hearing, the tidal sounds and the sounds like a teakettle, as well as the whizzing sounds, and that like grasshoppers, which are heard by many persons, are often only premonitory symptoms of approaching deafness. Every one of these can be cured as easily as any other disease.

Dr. Kesser, at his office for chronic diseases, No. 167 Liberty street, has perfected some remarkable cures by that attention and skill by which he treats every chronic disease. Office hours from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M., and from 3 to 6 P. M.

LOOK AT THIS LIST OF HAIR PREPARATIONS.

Ring's Ambrosia, Sterling's Ambrosia.
Ayer's Hair Vigor, Burnett's Hair Renewer.
Upham's Curling Fluid, Barry's Tricopharas.
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Persons wishing any of the above can rely on getting the genuine article, at the lowest prices, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

STILL ONWARD AND UPWARD.

The extraordinary increase that has taken place in the sale of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters during the past year, is another proof that an intelligent people, although they may try all things, hold fast only to that which is good. No amount of puffery can lift inferior articles to the position of standard specifics. To use the words of Tom Paine, they may go up like a rocket, but are sure to come down ignominiously like its extinguished stick. Hundreds of such nostrums have gone up and come down since the introduction of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, nearly the fifth of a century ago. Yet it still remains the supreme tonic of the age. It has not, and never has had a rival in efficacy or popularity, and now stands at the head of all proprietary remedies manufactured on this side of the Atlantic. In every civilized community on this continent or in South America, it is the accepted remedy for dyspepsia, bilious complaints, constipation, general debility, nervous weakness, and many other unpleasant and dangerous maladies. A medicine so widely extended is of course pirated and imitated by dealers without conscience or integrity.

Therefore, let every man and woman who designs to purchase the genuine Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, see to it that they have what they pay for, and not the results of an infamous imposture. Look carefully at label, stamp, and name blown in the glass, and do not forget that the *true bitters* is sold in bottles only.

SELLERS'
Imperial Cough Syrup

Has given relief to thousands who have used it, and the proprietor is persuaded that it has the power to impart benefit that cannot be claimed for the cough mixtures in general use.

Most of the mixtures sold for coughs are composed of spirituous and inflammatory articles, which, while they give little relief, really do harm.

THE IMPERIAL COUGH SYRUP,
Contains no spirituous ingredients whatever, and may be used in all cases not requiring active medical treatment.

Lindsays Impr'd Blood Searcher.
Cures Erysipelas, Scrofula, Ulcers, Cutaneous Diseases, Sore Eyes, Pimples on the Face, Scald Heads, Mercurial Diseases, Debility, Salt Rheum, etc.

Johnson's Rheumatic Compound.
One house in Massachusetts sold fifty bottles JOHNSTON'S RHEUMATIC COMPOUND with the agreement, NO CURE NO MONEY. SOLD WELL, and had only three bottles returned. Why endure aching limbs and stiff joints when there is such a certain remedy.

Sold by all Druggists.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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Office of the Company,
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At Lower than Present Eastern Prices,
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165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
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Men's, Boys', Ladies' and Children's
MERINO
UNDERWEAR.
Full Lines, All Grades, for
Fall and Winter Wear,
NOW OPEN.
New Lot of
Ladies' Muslin Underwear,
JUST RECEIVED.
Prices all the Very Lowest.
LARGE ADDITIONS TO STOCK
IN
Every Department,
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RETAIL,
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Manufacture highly vitrified Stone Pipe for Sewer and Water purposes, both ring and socket from 1 to 24 inch calibre. Contractors and Plumbers supplied at lowest prices. Wholesale and Retail dealers in Chimney Tops, Flues, Fire Brick, Fire Clay, Tile, &c. Are also
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Johnstown Improved Hydraulic Cement,
This Cement is equal to any cement made in the United States, in many respects better than the Louisville Cement or the Rosendale, and decidedly better in all respects than the Uniontown or Akron Cement. It has a smaller amount of shrinkage, sets gradual, bears as much sand as any cement made, and sets as hard; stands frost well. It has all the qualities that a hydraulic cement should have. The facilities for getting this cement is greater than all others in this market, less freight and fresher, which is an important matter Have but a short distance to ship we can therefore sell cheaper than any other in the market.
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Invite the attention of the public to their large assortment of Looking Glasses and Picture Frames. Embracing many new styles. Also, American, German and French Chromos, which we offer at reasonable prices.
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ARBUTHNOT,
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Offer their
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10	25	50	75	$1.00	$1.50	$2.00
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Finance and Trade,

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, September 8, 1871. }

Penna. Railroad stock continues to advance; 62¾ on Tuesday 63 on Wednesday closing at 63¾, with sales in Philadelphia of some 5,400 shares, an advance of one dollar per share. In the same market, Reading sold at 58½; Phila. & Erie at 28¾; Northern Central, 41¾; Catawissa, preferred, 50 Allegheny County 5s, 71¾.

—The New York *Tribune* has the following regarding gold: "A large amount of gold is required for regular daily commercial transactions, and this demand is constantly increasing. The banks, therefore, must get their gold or its equivalent for the goods which he purchases abroad, and then he must pay gold for duties at the Custom House. Again, the practice of selling by the importers to the jobbers for gold is coming more and more into vogue. This is a movement in the right direction, as its tendency is toward a resumption of specie payment, and the re-establishment of business upon a sound basis, when a dollar will have a known and exact value, which it has not so long as gold is used as merchandise instead of currency. The demoralization of the gold market by the cliques serious disturbs the business of dealing in merchandise on a gold basis. The jobber gives his note to the importer, payable in gold. Which, fluctuating gold, depends it would like to discount, but are not infrequently deterred from so doing, for the reason that their credits are limited to ten days on an any moment for the purpose of affecting the price of gold, or to be lent at one-sixteenth or one-eighth per day. So careful banks refuse to discount the best gold note that may be offered, and the merchant needing the coin must submit to pay extortion at the hands of the gold cliques or fail to meet his obligations. Shrewd bank officers can calculate with reasonable accuracy how far it is safe to discount upon the strength of their deposits, when they take into the account the usual and ordinary demands of legitimate business; but they can hardly be expected to anticipate all the eccentricities of gold speculation, and it is urged, not without reason, that the Secretary of the Treasury, if he think it unwise to sell more gold than heretofore, might by anticipating the payment of a portion of the 5-2's which he proposes to call in next December, hold the speculators in check, and legitimate business, and hasten the consumation of what all real well-wishers of the country desire, the resumption of specie payments.

—The New York *Herald* in referring to the fall trade remarks: The first notes of the hum of fall trade are already echoing in the business portions of the city. A great deal of confidence exists in a heavy line of business during the season now upon us, and there is every reason to believe that it will at least show considerable improvement over that of 1870, for in the first place gold has settled to something like an average on which calculations may be based, while the enormous growth of the country has opened up fresh markets in the great plains of the West. On the other hand, it is very probable that buyers will not take heavy stocks. They will not take as light ones as they did last year and last spring. But there is a spirit of conservatism and a fear of expansion which will prevent the bold and large purchases of several years ago, and which, while it may result in certain styles of goods are so liable to become unpopular, that the merchants are not disposed to lay in heavy assortments for to be underneath all is the impression that there is no speculation in buying more than sufficient to meet the current demand, for while prices may not materially change for six months or a year their tendency is rather downward than upward, and that country is recovering gradually from the inflation of the war.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy.'65	113¾
U. S. 6s 1881	118¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '62	115	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114¾
U. S. 5-20s '64	115	10-40s	113¾
U. S. 5-20s '65	115	C. P. R. R.	103¼
U. S. 10-40s	111¾	Cy. Pacifics	116

NEW YORK, September 8, 1871.

Gold steady at 112¾@112¾. Loans were made at from three sixty-fourths per day to two per cent. per annum for use; two small lots were loaned at 2@3 per cent for carrying. Clearances 561 millions. Governments dull and declined about one-eighth, except on currency sixes. Stocks active and excited with frequent fluctuations. The upward course of speculation received a check this afternoon by a remarkable and unaccountable decline of Missouri and St. Joseph common stock, which suddenly fell from 77 to 71, under the pressure to sell but preferred stock did not sympathize with the decline in common shares, and remained stationary at 87 to 87¾ until the quotations shifted from 82 to 85 without any sales. The decline in Hannibal & St. Joseph common had its influence on the entire list, and for a long time there was a pressure to sell, but towards the close there was a steadier feeling. Northwesterns have been weak all day. The most active business was in Erie, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Hannibal and St. Joseph, Lake Shore and New York Central. A lively contest is expected during the next few days, as the constitutional bears, Drew, Gould and Smith, are in the market, supported by Garland, Travers & Co., J. Capron & Co. are the leaders of the bull movement; their good judgment and success for the past thirty days have given them a leading position in the street. Money more active to-day. Loans were mostly made at 3¾ per cent. State bonds dull, and about the only business transacted was in new South Carolina and Missouri.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

Governments—Coupons of 1881, 118¾; 5-20s of '62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new 10s, do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114¾; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 118¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi 75¾; Tennessee, old, 70; new do 69¾; Virginia, new 65¾; do old, 55; North Carolina, old 81; new 68¾.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 88¾; Quicksilver, 18¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 7¾; Adams Express, 67¾; Wells Fargo do, 54; American Express, 56¾; United States do, 59¾; Pacific Mail, 57¾; New York Central, 102¾; Scrip, 99¾; Erie, 28¾; do preferred, 56; Harlem, 130½; do preferred, 137; Reading, 105¾; Michigan Central, 120½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 120; Rock Island, 111¾; New Jersey Central, 109¾; St. Paul, 64¾; do preferred, 83¾; Wabash, 67; do preferred, 85; Fort Wayne, 100¾; Terre Haute, 25; do preferred 59; C. & A. 118¾; do preferred, 120; Ohio and Mississippi, 47½; C. C. C. & I. 97; Lake Shore, 113¾; Illinois Central, 137; Union Pacific, 33¾; Central Pacific bonds, 103¾; Union Pacific bonds 92.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } FRIDAY, September 8, 1871. }

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4@4¼; refined 4¼@4¾; Pearls, 9; Pots, 7¾. Nitrate soda, 4¼.

BUTTER—Nearly all the produce houses report a good demand for strictly prime butter, and that all under this is very dull; we are reported sales of the former at 20@22, and the supply is not sufficient to meet present requirements.

BROOM CORN—Is reported quiet and unchanged at 4@6 cts.

CIDER—The arrivals are increasing, but the supply, as yet, is not large and prices are still maintained, $4@8 per bbl.

CHEESE—Continues in steady demand and prices are unchanged; 10@10½ for Goshen; 9@9¾ for factory, and 8@8¾ for dairy.

CARBON OIL—The market is quiet and presents no new features worthy of notice, excepting that prices are weaker, although not quotably lower; 25¾@28 cts in a jobbing way, for standard brands.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

COUNTRY BACON—Continues very dull. Country Lard is still quoted at 9@9¾.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $4.00@4.50; Calcined Plaster, $4@$4.50.

CORN MEAL—Is quoted, in small lots, at 80@85 cts per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—(New crop)—Peaches, halves, 9 cts; quarters, 7; Apples (Southern), 5@5¾.

EGGS—The market is again stronger, in consequence of an advance at Philadelphia, and we now quote fresh at 24@25—but few sellers below 25. According to private telegrams, they have advanced to 32 at the former place, and as this figure shipments would yield considerably more than 25.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and devoid of a single new characteristic worthy of special notice; the demand is entirely local, while prices are without quotable change, good spring extras, $6.50@6.60; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $6.90@7.00, and good to choice red winter wheat, $6.30@7.00.

FRUITS—The receipts of Apples were again large to-day, and, as the stock is accumulating, prices are a trifle lower; we reduce our quotations to $2.50@3.50 per bbl, for fair to choice. Plums are becoming scarce and the season is almost over; we can report sales at $3.00@3.50 per stand of two bushels. Peaches, also, in comparatively light supply, but the demand is only moderate and prices are unchanged, $1.50@2.50 per bushel. Grapes continue to come in freely, and, with the market completely glutted, prices are weak and barely maintained, 4@5 cts per lb. This has been a remarkable season for all kinds of fruits.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, excepting what is consigned direct to the mills, continue meagre and with a steady demand, prices to-day firm though unchanged, $1.34@1.37 for red; $1.38@1.39 for amber and $1.38@1.35 for white. It would seem that the offerings all over the country are comparatively light just now which is attributed mainly to the fact that farmers generally are busily engaged in seeding, and besides they are indifferent about selling, feeling pretty confident that prices are not likely to go any lower, and that there may be an advance. Oats continue firm and holders generally are holding out for the advance noted in our last report, while buyers as yet, seem unwilling to pay it, and the consequence is we have but very few sales to record; mixed may be quoted at 40@42 and prime white at 44@45, but few sellers below the outside quotations. Corn, notwithstanding it is coming in pretty freely, is if anything a shade firmer in consequence of an improvement in the demand; mixed shelled may be quoted at 61@62 and prime yellow shelled at 63@64. Not much inquiry for Rye, free in store or elevator, 78. 1 car light pressed Hay, $25.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues strong particularly for sugars and coffees, both of which continue somewhat excited, though there has been no further advance in prices, dealers of coffee continue very bullish and allege that, notwithstanding the recent sharp advance, the top has not been reached, and the indications at this writing are that they will be able to force prices up still higher. Sugars continue firm and as noted in our last report, refineds have advanced all around. Molasses, Syrups, Rice, quiet and unchanged. Petroleum and the rest by quotation corrected up to date.

SUGAR—Refined—Standard Hards, 14 A. 13¾, 13¾; Extra C, 13¼; Yellow, 13¼; Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 11¾; Prime, 11; Good, 10¾. Cuba Sugars, Nos. 9@11. Demarara, 12¾@12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C Yellow, 11¾; C. C. 11¾; other grades, 9@11. New Orleans Sugars, 9@11. Demarara, 12¾@12¾.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 21; Prime, 20; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18¾. Java, 29@28. Laguayra, 19@20. Mocha, 28@30. Natural Coffee—A. S. Dilworth & Co's pure, 23. Lower grades, 21.

SYRUPS—Havemyer & Elder's, 70. White Honey, 75. Golden do, 65. Durant's, 65. Brune's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 60@68.

RICE—Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¾; Fair, 8¾. Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

SPICES—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, $1.30.

HAY—Baled is in steady demand and sells readily at quotations, $24@25, for prime timothy pressed; loose will command $1@2 per ton less purchase by a dealer of 2.0 tons, to arrive, at $25.50, delivered at the depot.

HIDES—Green, 10¾@11¼; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Slunk Calf, 1½@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3¾ cts.

HONEY—Is in steady demand and prime white comb honey, in good condition, sells readily at 30@35.

HEMP—Is higher; last sales reported at $165 per ton.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Is steady, with a fair jobbing trade at $21@22 for Bran; $23@25 for Seconds; $26@28 for Middlings, and $48@45 for Oil Meal.

OIL—No. 1 Lard Oil, (Pittsburgh make) 70@72 to the trade, and 75 in a small way. No. 2 quoted at 58@60.

PEA NUTS—Higher, 1½@2 cts.

PENNYROYAL—Is quoted and we can report regular sales at $3.50@4.00 per bbl.

POULTRY—We can report a steady demand and fair regular sales at 45@50 cts per pair for young, and 70@75 for old, by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 6¾@6¾; sugar cured hams, 12@13½; sugar cured hams, sliced, 15@15¾; Dried Beef, 18@19; Breakfast Bacon, 9¾@11; Extra Shoulders, 8¾; Breakfast Bacon, 10¾@11; sugar cured hams, 13@15¾; Dried Beef, 18@19; Pickled Pigs Feet, $1.25@1.50; Prime Mess Pork, $19.50@20.00; prime mess $18.50@19.00; Prime Mess Beef, $13@14; Extra Mess Beef, $15@16; Extra Clear Pork, 19½@20; Mess Pork, $18.00. Bacon; stronger feeling; shoulders 6¾@7; clear sides 9¾@10; clear packed. Hams firm; 13¾@14¾ for plain and fancy sugar cured. Lard; demand moderate; prime steam 9¾@9¾; kettle rendered 9¾@10; October and January 9¾@9¾. Butter quiet; western 16@20; State 15@20c. Cheese firmer at 8@10¾c.

SALT—Fine—Flour firmer at $3.70@3.75; higher extra. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1.40@1.42; white Michigan and red ——— western $1.49@1.51; white western ——@1.42. Rye firm at 81@82c. Corn steady; western mixed 70c. Pork and lard steady. Eggs dull at 27c.

Live Stock.

2 cars Mixed Corn, 62.
2 cars Yellow Corn, 64.
8 cars Rye, free in elevator, 78.
1 car light pressed Hay, $25.

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SALT—Fine—Flour firmer at $3.70@3.75; higher extra. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1.40@1.42; white Michigan and red ——— western $1.49@1.51; white western ——@1.42. Rye firm at 81@82c. Corn steady; western mixed 70c. Pork and lard steady. Eggs dull at 27c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, September 8.—Cattle and beeves: receipts 53 cars or 877 head, making 4,106 since Monday, against 3,400 same time last week. Quality fair; market steady and unchanged prices; sales include eight cars fair to good Ohio steers, 1¾ to 6 cwt, at 11¼@12c; 7 cars fair Illinois, 6¾ cwt, 11@11¾; 4 cars common Virginia steers, 6¾ cwt, 10c; 7 cars prime Illinois, 8 cwt, 11¾@12¾c; 4 cars Kentucky steers, 7 to 8 cwt, 10¾@11¾c, and 4 cars Texas 7¾c; extreme range is 9@12¾c for native steers and 7@8¾c for Texas. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 1,600 head, making 17,600 since Monday, against 16,000 last week. Fat sheep and prime lambs scarce and firm; common stock dull. Extreme range 4¾@6¾c for sheep and 5¾@8¾c for lambs. Hogs: receipts 2,350 head, making 14,000 since Monday, against 13,200 last week. Sales are nominal of 6 cars rough Michigan hogs at 4¾@4¾c per pound.

BUFFALO, September 8.—The receipts of cattle to-day are 8,534, or 542 cars for the week; late arrivals are all through consignments; the market closes quiet and steady and prices are nominally unchanged; sales: 32 Ohio steers, 1,060 to 1,470 lbs, at $4.75@6. Sheep—receipts 1,434 head, making 12,114 head for the week; the market closes strong and active and a greater part of the offerings closed at unchanged prices; sales: 162 head New York, 88 lbs, at $5; 289 Indiana, 90 lbs, at $4.44; 384 Ohio, 89 lbs, at $4.50; 112 Kentucky, 93 to 98 lbs, at $5.25 @5.50. Hogs—Receipts 2,061 head; the market opened from 5 to 10c better, closing quiet and unsettled, with a downward movement; sales of 1,000 at $4.50@4.85 for medium to good.

ALBANY, September 8.—Cattle market opened 15 cents; supply about the same as last week as is also the quality; sales show an advance of from ¼ to ¾c; prices reached and range for good Mutzenmyer steers 8¾@8¾c; Milch cows bring $80; market for sheep and lambs rule stronger; good sheep scarce and commanding full 6c; in advance, while lambs sell at an advance of ¾ to ¾c; range is 5½@6¼c for sheep, and 5¾@7¾c for lambs.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, September 8.—The market is quiet and active with the jobbing trade especially, and prices generally are firm, but the strongest feeling is developed in the increase in the price of London mourning, and Simpson & Sons and Gloucester prints, both of the former having advanced to 10c, both in solid black and white mourning styles, and the latter to 10½c; but any sharp buyer can find some old, if not new stock on hand at 9½c per yard below these figures. The cause of the advance is attributable to the upward tendency of print cloths and the rise in the price of raw material, and not to any actual scarcity in stocks this advance has not disturbed the values much, and there are but slight changes noticeable. Nesmith's drills are up to 15½c; Lonsdale, Appleton N do 10¾c; Lancaster No; 4-4 sheetings 30c; Nashua do 0 12½c; Pepperell 7c; 4-4 do 25c; Florence 7c; Lawrence 7½c; Pride of the valley, drills 13½c; Easton Citicking 11½c, and Utica 5-4 Nonpariel bleached sheetings 27½c.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, September 8.—Bagging: demand fair and unchanged. Cotton firm and higher; middling 19¼c. Flour: active and firm; extra brand $5.50@5.75. Wheat: very firm demand; $1.15@1.25. Corn; 52@55c. Oats; firm; 36c. Rye steady; prime 80@70c on arrival. Provisions: inquiry; prices firm. Mess pork: $13.00. Bacon: stronger feeling; shoulders 6¾c; clear sides 9¾c; clear 9¾c packed. Hams firm; 13¾@14¾c for plain and fancy sugar cured. Lard: demand moderate; prime steam 9¾@9¾c; kettle rendered 9¾c; October and January 9¾c. Butter quiet; western 16@20c; State 15@20c. Cheese firmer at 8@10¾c.

SALT—Fine—Flour firmer at $3.70@3.75; higher extra. Wheat dull; spring No. 2 $1.40@1.42; white Michigan and red ——— western $1.49@1.51; white western ——@1.42. Rye firm at 81@82c. Corn steady; western mixed 70c. Pork and lard steady. Eggs dull at 27c.

Live Stock.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 8.—Cotton steady; low middling, 18¾@19c. Wheat buoyant but unsettled; red, $1.10@1.20. Corn steady; 58@60c. Oats steady. Barley quiet; prime to choice, 90@$1.00. Rye firm at 75@80c. Lard active and advanced, 7¾@7¾c. Eggs heavy, receipts depress the market, at 17c. Butter scarce, firm and unchanged. Cheese steady. Pork firm; sales at $12.50. Lard firm, 9c. Bulk meats active and advanced; shoulders 6¾c; sides packed, 9¾c; sides, 10¼c; hams clear, 6¾c. Bacon active; shoulders, 6¾c; sides, 7¾@7¾c. Hogs quiet and advanced. Cattle, do. Whisky steady, 90.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, September 8.—Flour firm. Wheat firmer and higher; No. 2 red winter $1.31. Corn firm at 57c for high mixed. Oats steady at 36c. Refined petroleum dull at 23¾ @23½c for cargo lots; 24@25¾c in a small way, crude 8.45@8.50.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, September 8.—Flour: extra spring 12c higher; family $5.25. Wheat: No. 2 closed at $1.17; No. 1, $1.20. Oats No. 2 firm; No. 1 firm. Corn: No. 2 mixed steady, 46c. Rye; No. 1 firm; 68c. Barley: No. 2 firm; 64@5c.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, September 8.—Sugar and molasses: nothing doing. Coffee: inactive at 17¾c. Cotton: sales of 4,500 bales; receipts ordinary at 17¾@17¾c; low middling 19@19½c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, September 8.—Flour firm. Wheat advancing; Ohio and Indiana $1.40@1.45. Corn steady; mixed western 70@75c; white 75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 92¾c.

Cotton Markets.

MEMPHIS, September 8.—Cotton firm at 20c. NASHVILLE, September 8.—Cotton active and advanced; low middling 18¾c.

CHARLESTON, September 8.—Cotton quiet at 19c.

MOBILE, September 8.—Cotton firm at 19¼c. GALVESTON, September 8.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 17¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, Sept. 8.—*Through*—500 bxs canned fruit, 50 do raisins, 15 bbls syrup, Dilworth Harper & Co; 83 bxs canned fruit, Reymer & Bro; 60 do do, 60 bxs soap, 48 do starch, Arbuckles & Co; 35 bxs candies, 1 bx pepper, 45 bxs soap, S H Haird & Co; 1 bx new furniture, 1 do do, Hallen, C E Speer; 4 bxs shoes, 4 bales d goods, C Manpedict; 10 bbls sugar, 2 bxs mdse, 2 do candies, 2 do cakes, J J Reynolds; 1 bx mdse, Mrs E Sellers & Co; 10 old canes, 3 bxs drugs, 4 do clay, H L Fahnestock; 25 bbls flour, Hussey Orr; 3 bbls sugar, 25 bbls sweet potatoes, 2 bxs groceries, 4 crates do, H Riddle & Son; 7 casks brushes, Singer W & Co; 22 bbls apples, Conover; 10 do do, 25 bxs starch, Carter B & Co; 101 boxes, Jno L Dawes; 50 bxs soap, 22 bf bxs tea Forth & Co; 5 bxs new furniture, 1 bx tb ware, C H Dauler; 15pgs floor nails, Freeman & B; 20 bbls sugar, 44 pkgs soap, 1 bag sundries, Logan, Harris & Ewing; 3 bxs and 1 d mdse, G A Kelley; 5 bf sheets tea, J R Lindsay; 5 bxs d goods, 2 bales blankets, McElroy & D; 5 bbls sugar, W Means; 2 bxs groceries, J Seibert; 20 bbls s potatoes, Woodworth & D; 10 bbls do, Aiken & Wallace; 10 bxs tea, W H Graff & Co; 2 reel, Hubbard, L & B; 7 bbls sugar, Wm Hasiage & Co; 2 bxs steel, Jones & N Mfg Co; 2 bbls cord, Kramer & Co; 5 bbls sugar, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 9 bxs wine, Marshall, Bro & Co; 5 bbls currants, E & C Magion; 3 carriages, J A McKelvy; 2 bbls molasses, Jas O'Brien; 15 do do, J J Pettitt & Co; 25 bars iron, Pitts Forge & Iron Co; 1 bx bt s, W Pickering & Co; 10 bbls potatoes, H Reed; 9 do sugar, M W Hankin & Bro; 19 bbs coffee, Rinehart & S; 5 casks wine, Rodelheim & H; 2 bxs teas, S Thaugh, as tare, 1 bbl, 17 bbls sugar, 17 bbls potatoes, W J Steel & Bro; 17 bxs glass jars, J P Smith & Son; 5 bbls leather, J B Schmehl; 1 bale mdse, J P Turner; 10 bdls s flues, Watson & M; 10t melons, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 10t h h goods, J Miller; 4 bxs mdse, Wm Semple; 5 do tin, C F White; 1 bx d groceries, 1 do dry goods, 10 pkgs blue, L Kneupp; 2 bxs d goods, 1 do mdse, H F Gibson; 5 casks bottled ale, K F Lange; 1 bale dry goods, 1 bx do, J C Hentz.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Sept. 8.—1 car wheat, Marshall, K & Co; 1 do do, Wm Welsh & Co; 200 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 2 pkgs, tallow, 1 pkg, lard, Atwell & Lee; 175 sks coal, W G Miller; 2 bxs tobacco, House, H & Co; 4 pkgs cigars, Arbuckles & Co; 100 sks flour, Geo Shomaker; 2 pkgs do, 2 do candies, 27 do apples, 3 do eggs, Voigt, M & Co; 23 cases shoes, W E Schmertz; 108 bbls oatmeal, Seghinger & Voskamp; 2 bbls tallow, Henry Jr; 12 bbls apples, P Duff & Son; 4 do eggs, Head & Metzgar; 94 do apples, Shaw & Co; 46 do do, W J Steel & Bro; 31 do do, McCracken Bro; 4 do do, 1 do eggs, 2 do cider, John Rose; 67 do apples, 5 do cider, 3 do quinces, Marshall & Campbell; 72 do apples, 2 stands, F Eichenlaub; 3 sks feathers, 9 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 8 do eggs, Duff & Son; 1 car oats, Means & Anger; 30 bbls apples, Anger; 20 do Waldon; 100 bbls apples, J H Sanford; 38 do do, H Riddle; 341 sks oats, J & W Fairley; 25 bbls onions, A Graff; 50 pkgs tobacco, Hall & Kirkpatrick & Co; 6 do do, Pretzfield Bros; 15 do do, Rankin Bro; 1 car lumber, A Bradford; 1 do do, Dalzell & M; 1 do do, Jas McMasters; 1 do do, A McClure; 4 do do, W T Dunn; 100 bbls lime, R B Caufield; 100 do do, W H Hamilton; 1948 blooms, John Moorhead; 1,133 pcs iron, Hallman & H; 5 cars ore, Shoenberger, H & C; 1 do do, Pan Bolt Co; 1 do do, Carnegie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do, Hussey, W & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, September 8.—313 bdls fellows, McWhinney & C; 2 cars ore, Byers & S; 1 car do do, Bryan & C; 10 bbls h wines, Rodelheim & Co; 50 bxs cheese, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 bbls lime, W W Wallace; 238 sks rags, P H Mueller; 35 bbls pears, 20 do apples, Voigt, M & Co; 23 do do, Loh, Son & Co; 1 car barley, J M Mullor; 50 pcs lumber, Thos Moore; 50 bxs soap, Haworth & B; 50 bushels, 25 do corn, Laing & McKallip; 135 bbls apples, H Rea Jr; 1 car corn, Scott & Gisal, 2 bbs whisky, Reed & S; Morrow; 51 cases cement, H L Fahnestock; 6 s machines, W Sumner & Co; 4 bbls vinegar, 33 do apples, Van Fossan & S; 14 do do, H Riddle; 10 do eggs, Jas O'Brien; 2 bales twine, 3 reels yarn, H Gerwig & Son; 25 bxs grapes, Woodworth & Davidson; 1 car lumber, W C Hopper; 100 bxs tobacco, Jenkins; 50 do do, Knox & Orr; 50 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 213 do do, N J Braden; 30 doz brooms, S Ewart & Co; 55 bdles, Dalzell; 1 car oats, Hostetter & Bro; 1 do do, Keil & Ritchart; 100 bbls flour, Jenkins; 50 bgs seed, Scobia, Reed & Co; 50 bbls hides

PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1871.

HOME NEWS.

Pittsburgh Female College.—The fall term of this excellent institution is now commencing with flattering prospects. Parents having daughters to educate should call and leave them at the College office, where they will be kindly received and assigned to appropriate classes.

The Cluster House Plans.—Plans and elevations for a cheap and very convenient "Cluster House" for four families will be found in the *People's Monthly*. It is designed and engraved expressly for the *Monthly*. This feature, to any meditating building, will pay the annual subscription twenty times.

Leg Broken.—On Thursday evening, Walter Stewart, aged five years, son of Alderman Stewart residing on Stewart street Allegheny, climbed upon the scaffolding used in the building of a new brewe and while playing, fell to the ground, some fifteen feet, breaking his right leg just below the thigh. Medical aid was immediately procured and the little sufferer is now doing well.

Letters retained for postage, September 8. Bailey & Co., Philadelphia.
Bishop & Bro., Philadelphia.
Barnhell, D. D., Mt. Union, O.
Conie, Chas., New Brighton, Pa.
Donaldson, James, Greenville, Pa.
Dunn, Richard, St. Louis, Mo.
Evans, John, Freeman's Landing, Va.
Gay, J. A., Winchester, Ky.
Graham, Robert, Cross Roads, Pa.
Giuto, Dilio G., Tyrone, Pa.
Haering & Co., D. P., Temperanceville, Pa.
Manice, S. L., Cleveland, O.
Prentice, John S., Allegheny, Pa.
Wellier & Ellis, Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

The Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of this city has recently purchased a lot of seventy acres on the Delaware, with a river front of five hundred and thirty feet, upon which they have erected a building of immense manufacturing establishment. The ground is already connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and by this and other means they will be enabled to ship their kryolite and other articles to their chemical works in this city. In a few weeks they will commence the construction of still larger establishments, in which they propose to manufacture sulphuric, nitric and muriatic acids, soda, alum, bi-carb soda, caustic soda and soda ash.

Sanitary on the South Side.

The Sanitary Committee of East Birmingham held a meeting last evening in Squire Ammon's office. But little business was transacted beyond their resolving to procure several parties for maintaining sulsances. They also agreed to urge particularly upon the citizens the necessity of vaccination. In this connection we would desire to call attention to the commendable measu e adopted by Messrs. Atterbury & Co. and afterwards by Messrs. Atterbury & Co. These two firms are extensive glass manufacturers employing a large number of men and boys, all of whom have been vaccinated at the expense of their employers. It is to be hoped that the noble example thus set will be followed by many.

Dust and Cholera.

A microscopist, Mr. Dancer, F. R. A. S., has been examining the dust of cities. The result is not pleasing. In every specimen animal life was abundant, the most so at the height of five feet: just about the height of the mouth of passengers, and it is there ready to be swallowed or inhaled. What has been my meaning in this lengthy dilate and pestilence may receive a partial solution. Take the cholera for example. It has been shown by positive evidence that the disease is not propagated but by actually swallowing the cholera poi-on. The least particle of this taken into the stomach will cause an attack. A small quantity of the sediment of any cis ern floor may poison a house full of people. Nurses and physicians in a pure atmosphere are not affected, although they may inhale a full breath of a patient in the last stages of the cholera. One of the lessons to be learned from these interesting researches of Mr. Dancer is that the water cart should be regarded as an important hygienic aid, supplemented by careful scavengering.

Applied for Divorce.

The singular anomaly of a husband applying for divorce from his connubial partner on the ground of ill treatment and abuse, was brought to the attention of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday by the petition presented by Daniel Haggerty, praying for a severance of the "silken tie," by which he at present held unenviously the matrimonial Haggerty. The petition relates that the ill treatment which he has received from the wife maketh condition as her husband unendurable to him, and in detailing his hymenial experiences tells of sundry instances wherein he was driven from the house by the representative of the "gentler sex" who flourished a huge carving knife wnetted for bloody deeds, not unmindful of the facility to cut his throat. Other amusements he further alleges were slanderous abuse of him, a wrong disposition of the funds gotten by pursuing domestic supplies, &c., all of which he avers has made his experience as a Benedict one of anything but sunshine—so much so that he has been compelled to absent himself from the domestic board for at least two years past. The unfortunate Benedict will be heard further next Saturday, the defendant in the meantime being notified to appear before the court at that time.

"He Never Advertises."

There is a bright picture of the man who does not advertise. He is distinguished very easily by his careworn and dejected countenance. He is grasping—holds fast to what he has, and is afraid to venture. He is generally unwell, and looks upon his customers with distrust. The miserly eagerness with which he clutches the pay for his goods creates an animosity for him in the mind of bystanders, and they generally leave him. His store is anything but inviting, as the goods are not displayed, and a thick coat of dust and cobwebs is the consequence. At night he lights his store with the poorest quality of candles, which shed a pale, sickly light upon customers and goods, giving them an old and dusty look. At his store you will be certain to find mean whisky, soft soap, damaged dry goods and groceries—all last year's fashions, etc. He seldom gives anything for public improvements or charitable purposes, and manures his land generally with his own half bushel. Such a man never helps to build railroads, steamboats, telegraph lines, or anything of the kind. If the balance of mankind were like him, stage coaches would be the only public conveyance. Where great cities now stand, a few double pen log houses and a bar-room would be instead. Colleges and schools would never have been thought of, and Egyptian ignorance would now reign supreme. He is never posted on the topics of the day, nor is he informed in regard to commercial affairs, because he shuts himself off from that source of information by discountenancing the press, the only means through which it can be attained. And when he dies, he is not generally lamented.

Oh, slow coach in Pittsburgh: "Dost like the picture?"

The Late Drowning case.

The case of the lad who was drowned in the Monongahela river a few days ago by falling from the steamboat Elizabeth, and the verdict of the Coroner's jury, censuring the officers of the boat, have given rise to much excitement in the community. Take the case as it occurred. In justice to the officers of the boat, we publish the following explanation, as furnished by one of the officers of the steamboat Elizabeth. It is stated, in behalf of the officers of the boat, that the gate referred to in the proceedings before the Coroner was nailed up on the day before the accident, and the officers were not aware that there was any danger to passengers from that direction.

The gates in the railing were built for the accomodation of passengers getting on and off at the lower deck. After having been in use for some time, it was found that they were not safe—was constructed—and by order of the officers of the boat, material alterations were made. The gate on the side of the boat was taken away and replaced with an oaken gate. This was provided with extra fastenings, so that children could not open it, and the key to secure the same could not open it. The gate at which the accident occurred was closed on the day before the sad occurrence, and the fact it was open at the time of the catastrophe was not known to the officers of the Elizabeth.

While the officers of the boat feel deeply grieved at the sad bereavement sustained by the parents of the unfortunate lad, they consider themselves as much so, that he has been compelled to absent himself from the domestic board for at least two years past. The unfortunate Benedict will be heard further next Saturday, the defendant in the meantime being notified to appear before the court at that time.

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WOMAN'S RIGHTS AND WRONGS.

The Female suffragists in Council—Address of Rev. Leonard—Burning Eloquence of Author—Covered Carriages to convey Convicts to Claremont and the Central Station.

The Woman's Suffrage Association held a meeting, as previously announced, in the hall of the G. A. R., No. 104, Fourth avenue, last evening.

The principal feature of the meeting was the address of Rev. A. B. Leonard, pastor of the Smithfield street M. E. Church. The reverend gentleman appeared to be thoroughly impressed with the belief that the right of suffr ge clearly pertained to the weaker as well as the sterner sex. He briefly reviewed each argument of the opponents of the views maintained by him, and denounced them to the evident satisfaction of his hearers. He referred to the admission of ladies to colleges, to theological schools, to medical institutions, and to all they had brought a blessing. But where was a blessing more needed than in our politics, from which they are rigidly excluded. He thought, however, that woman was not prepared for the ballot, until she had been released from the tyranny of Fashion, which occupied her time by day and her dreams by night.

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF IT.

Professor Butler, of Buffalo, was then introduced. The Professor stated that "when, in the dreary days of the dark ages of scintillations of dusky light sheds reflexions on the murky sky, the chandeliers of education are ignited in the drawing rooms of mind, flooding with a golden vista of brightness the pillard porticoes of memory, then will the coming millenium of female suffrage and equal wages have dawned."

After a short recess, the business of the association was transacted. The chair was occupied by Miss Matilda Hindman and Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins acting as secretary.

JAMBOREE IN OCTOBER.

Miss Jennie Hindman stated that she had received a communication from Miss Lucy Stone, with regard to the holding of a mass meeting in the city during the month of October in the interests of female suffrage, and moved that a committee of seven be appointed to be divided into sub-committees as a Committee of Arrangements for that meeting. The motion prevailed and the Chair appointed Mrs. Proudfoot, Mr. J. Anderson, Miss McQuade, Miss McClintock, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Jennings and Mr. Burt.

The Secretary read a letter from Mrs. Foster, former Vice President of the Association, asking that funds designed for the great Boston fair for the benefit of suffragists be sent to Mrs. L vermore of Boston. No action was taken on the communication.

With regard to procuring a hall for the permanent use of the Association, it was decided that the one now in the possession of the Chair thought that all who were able to go to the polls might be able to ascend to the fourth story of any building in the city. Besides this is an upper room and once before great deeds were performed in an upper room and great principles were birthed therefrom. Why not then this great cause be promulgated from this upper room.

CONVEYING THE CRIMINALS.

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During the discussion of the motion the members of the As ociation felt justly aggrieved by the remarks of an outsider of many years standing in Republican circles, who, when granted permission to make a few remarks, had the audacity to state that according to the Chief Constable's report, of 9,000 arrests last year, about 4,000 were females.

The chair deigned to correct the statement. Not over one in ten, nay, she ventured to assert, not one in twenty of the prisoners arrested in our city are females. This was founded on a conversation with Mayor Brush.

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Judge Stowe granted the motion for a new trial, said: "Here it becomes necessary to inquire into the nature of the Coroner's office, and the duties and powers appertaining in relation to inquests upon bodies of the dead. The office of Coroner was, in ancient tim s, of much greater dignity and importance than it is at present—no one under the degree of Knight was eligible to it. His office and power was, as it is still, both judicial and ministerial—judicial in reference to holding inquests and arresting felons, and ministerial in cases where he acted as a substitute for the Sheriff.

"The subjects of inquiry for the Coroner's inquest are cases of sudden and violent deaths, whether they take place by the visitation of God, by misfortune, as if sudden death should happen in consequence of a fall or other casualty, or by suicide, or by the hand of another, whether by murder, manslaughter, in self-defence, or by accident, and also of all those who die in prison. But he ought not, when a death occurs by visitation of God, as by apoplexy or the like, or in any other case, unless a very doubtful one, unnecessarily obtrude himself into private families for the purpose of instituting inquiry.—Rex vs. Justices of Kent, 11 East, 229; 2 Burns, 324 ed., 1845.

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"The Coroner having in a proper case summoned his jury, proceeds to swear them in view of the dead body, and having duly examined the body, either there or upon the journement to some more convenient place, examines into the circumstances of the death. If it appears the party was slain, it is to be inquired, where slain, by whom, and by what means or instrument; whether slain in the place the body lies or not; of what length and breadth are the wounds; in what part of the body inflicted, and generally concerning all the circumstances of the party's death. The inquests are also to inquire of all *accessories before the fact*, but not of accessories *after* the fact. If persons who are found guilty by the inquest be taken, the coroner *may and must commit them* to prison. The inquest must near all the evidence offered to them on oath, whether against or in favor of the accused, which shall be taken down in writing, and returned with the verdict of the jury to the Court of Over and Terminer.

"If the jury find any person guilty, death, it is also their duty to cause the same to be arrested, aiding and abetting; whether the accused fled for it, and also whether he escaped."—Hawkins' Pleas, 78-9; 2 Hale's P. C. 60, 61.

Coroners also have power to issue warrants to arrest persons charged with the killing. Before the jury have acted upon their verdict, for often the inquest is long in their inquiry, and the offender may escape if he does not kill the jury have finished their duties."

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I take this occasion of again thanking you on behalf of the Park Commissioners, for your continued successful effort in furnishing music. Your reward is in the consciousness of having performed a charitable act, worthy of your day and generation.

I remain yours, &c.,
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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE Homewood Avenue Methodist Episcopal church will be dedicated to-morrow.

THE REV. S. B. REED will preach his twelfth "Anniversary sermon" in his Church to-morrow morning.

THE Sabbath evening services of the Eleventh Ward Mission are attended by large and deeply interested audiences.

THE Rev. Lafayette Marks, formerly of the United Presbyterian Church, has received a call to the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

THE Sabbath is the savings bank of human life, into which is deposited one day in seven, to be repaid in the autumn of life with compound interest.

THE Communion of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed to-morrow in the Sixth avenue U. P. Church. The pastor, Rev. T. H. Hanna, will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Wallace.

WE regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. John Dickson has not yet improved in health sufficiently to be able to leave his room. He has the sympathy of many friends in his affliction.

REV. S. COLLINS, the efficient Superintendent of the U. P. Board of Publication has just returned from the east, where he had been transacting important church business.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, of Fremont, Butler county, Pa., has given $9,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterians, to be applied as the Board shall deem proper.

DR. HOWARD of the Second Presbyterian Church has returned home and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed during the services.

OUR "local preachers" of the M. E. Church in this vicinity are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to their annual convendian which will commence October 21st in Indianapolis.

THE Rev. W. P. Fulton, of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, who was compelled by ill health to rest for several months, has regained home again, recuperated, and has resumed his ministerial labors.

REV. C. W. Scott of the Bridgeport M. E. Church opposite Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, has been compelled to relinquish ministerial duties, by reason of ill health superinduced by hemorrhage of the lungs.

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BREVITIES.

CUPOLA finished on City Hall.

THE shop windows look brighter.

NOW THE promenades are crowded.

A TIN WEDDING—Marrying a milk-maid.

A PAPER WEDDING—Marrying an editor.

A LINEN WEDDING—Marrying a laundress.

AN IRON WEDDING—Marrying a blacksmith.

A GOLDEN WEDDING—Marrying for money.

A CRYSTAL WEDDING—Marrying a "glass eye."

A WOODEN WEDDING—Marrying a blockhead.

A SILVER WEDDING—Marrying an old maid of sixty.

HEAVY frost in rural districts yesterday morning.

NEW fire plug in Diamond alley, rear of New Opera House.

VISITING CARDS for next season are to be but nearly square.

BEWARE of counterfeit $20 bills on the Merchants National Bank of New York.

THE new styles of dresses in three colors are called the "patchwork costumes."

WM. H. McGEE Esq., Ex-Commissioner it is said, will not live more than another month, if not pardoned out.

OUR mills are full of workmen at present, and the managers look forward to a busy season and better prices.

THERE was an alarm of fire in Birmingham at 8 o'clock last evening, which proved, on investigation, to be false.

PUTNAM'S FURNISHING STORE on Fifth avenue was robbed of $70 last night. Two women, who purchased goods just before closing the store, are suspected.

MRS. FLORIN, a Swedish woman residing on William street, Birmingham, gave birth to triplets—two girls and a boy—on Monday. Mother and children are doing well.

A LITTLE girl fell in a fit in front of Harris' Allegheny, when compelled by ill health to rest for several days, is again able to resume her duties, by reason of ill health superinduced by hemorrhage of the lungs.

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"The Coroner having in a proper case summoned his jury, proceeds to swear them in view of the dead body, and having duly examined the body, either there or upon the journement to some more convenient place, examines into the circumstances of the death. If it appears the party was slain, it is to be inquired, where slain, by whom, and by what means or instrument; whether slain in the place the body lies or not; of what length and breadth are the wounds; in what part of the body inflicted, and generally concerning all the circumstances of the party's death. The inquests are also to inquire of all *accessories before the fact*, but not of accessories *after* the fact. If persons who are found guilty by the inquest be taken, the coroner *may and must commit them* to prison. The inquest must near all the evidence offered to them on oath, whether against or in favor of the accused, which shall be taken down in writing, and returned with the verdict of the jury to the Court of Over and Terminer.

"If the jury find any person guilty, death, it is also their duty to cause the same to be arrested, aiding and abetting; whether the accused fled for it, and also whether he escaped."—Hawkins' Pleas, 78-9; 2 Hale's P. C. 60, 61.

Coroners also have power to issue warrants to arrest persons charged with the killing. Before the jury have acted upon their verdict, for often the inquest is long in their inquiry, and the offender may escape if he does not kill the jury have finished their duties."

It will be seen that the above opinion clearly defines the duties of the Coroner in such cases to be to issue his warrant and promptly arrest the party or parties guilty of criminal negligence or design.

AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

THE Homewood Avenue Methodist Episcopal church will be dedicated to-morrow.

THE REV. S. B. REED will preach his twelfth "Anniversary sermon" in his Church to-morrow morning.

THE Sabbath evening services of the Eleventh Ward Mission are attended by large and deeply interested audiences.

THE Rev. Lafayette Marks, formerly of the United Presbyterian Church, has received a call to the Central Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

THE Sabbath is the savings bank of human life, into which is deposited one day in seven, to be repaid in the autumn of life with compound interest.

THE Communion of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed to-morrow in the Sixth avenue U. P. Church. The pastor, Rev. T. H. Hanna, will be assisted by Rev. Mr. Wallace.

WE regret to learn that the Rev. Dr. John Dickson has not yet improved in health sufficiently to be able to leave his room. He has the sympathy of many friends in his affliction.

REV. S. COLLINS, the efficient Superintendent of the U. P. Board of Publication has just returned from the east, where he had been transacting important church business.

MR. ROBERT SCOTT, of Fremont, Butler county, Pa., has given $9,000 to the Board of Foreign Missions of the Cumberland Presbyterians, to be applied as the Board shall deem proper.

DR. HOWARD of the Second Presbyterian Church has returned home and will occupy his pulpit to-morrow. The Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be dispensed during the services.

OUR "local preachers" of the M. E. Church in this vicinity are looking forward with pleasant anticipations to their annual convendian which will commence October 21st in Indianapolis.

THE Rev. W. P. Fulton, of the Fourth U. P. Church, Allegheny, who was compelled by ill health to rest for several months, has regained home again, recuperated, and has resumed his ministerial labors.

REV. C. W. Scott of the Bridgeport M. E. Church opposite Brownsville, on the Monongahela river, has been compelled to relinquish ministerial duties, by reason of ill health superinduced by hemorrhage of the lungs.

THE Rev. Elder Benedict, of the Disciples church, will hold a bush meeting, commencing September 15th inst., one mile and a half ton fair for the benefit of suffragists be sent to Mrs. L vermore of Boston. No action was taken on the communication.

With regard to procuring a hall for the permanent use of the Association, it was decided that the one now in the possession of the Chair thought that all who were able to go to the polls might be able to ascend to the fourth story of any building in the city. Besides this is an upper room and once before great deeds were performed in an upper room and great principles were birthed therefrom. Why not then this great cause be promulgated from this upper room.

CONVEYING THE CRIMINALS.

especially females, who have been convicted of breaking the laws, through the streets enclosed as the Committee Mrs. Jenkins, Mrs. McKelvy and Mr. Mitchell.

During the discussion of the motion the members of the As ociation felt justly aggrieved by the remarks of an outsider of many years standing in Republican circles, who, when granted permission to make a few remarks, had the audacity to state that according to the Chief Constable's report, of 9,000 arrests last year, about 4,000 were females.

The chair deigned to correct the statement. Not over one in ten, nay, she ventured to assert, not one in twenty of the prisoners arrested in our city are females. This was founded on a conversation with Mayor Brush.

The meeting then adjourned to meet on the first Friday of October.

THE CORONER'S DUTIES.

Judge Stowe's Definition of Them.

The duties of the Coroner, particularly in reference to the arrest of persons when charged by juries with causing the death of persons, either through carelessness or intentionally, have not generally been fully understood. Coroner West not having himself very clear ideas on the subject, applied to District Attorney Fearson for legal instruction on the point. Mr. Pearson referred him to the opinion of Judge Stowe in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Patrick Williams, charged and convicted of perjury in 1866.

Judge Stowe granted the motion for a new trial, said: "Here it becomes necessary to inquire into the nature of the Coroner's office, and the duties and powers appertaining in relation to inquests upon bodies of the dead. The office of Coroner was, in ancient tim s, of much greater dignity and importance than it is at present—no one under the degree of Knight was eligible to it. His office and power was, as it is still, both judicial and ministerial—judicial in reference to holding inquests and arresting felons, and ministerial in cases where he acted as a substitute for the Sheriff.

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